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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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FORECAST. — PARIS: (8-15). Tomorrow, similar. (7-50) (29-15). LONDON: (21-11). Tomorrow, partly cloudy. (63-54) (29-10). CHANNEL: Temp. 56-60 (29-15). Temp. 50-62. Yesterday's

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Austria	3 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	12 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	12 L.Fr.
Denmark	2 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (inc. tax)	9 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	8 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.00	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.L.
Italy	160 Lire	U.S. Military	$0.20
Israel	I.27.20	Yugoslavia	6 D.

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1972

Established 1887

Associated Press.

H—Large chemical tank in storage area in San Pedro, Calif., flies into explosion during fire Tuesday. The tank, about 40 feet high and 20 feet red more than 200 feet into the air. Twenty other tanks were destroy- firemen received minor injuries. Damage was estimated at $500,000.

IRA Chief Is Captured In Belfast

Catholics Protest Year Internment

BELFAST, Aug. 9 (AP).—British troops captured an Irish Republican Army Provisional Wing leader, Martin Meehan, today in the troubled Ardoyne district of Belfast after militant Roman Catholics launched a violent day of protest throughout the province on the first anniversary of Britain's internment without trial policy.

Meehan is one of the most wanted gunmen in Northern Ireland and his capture was a major coup for the army. It is likely to stir up further resentment among Catholics, bitter over the Army occupation of their areas.

Meehan was spotted as he walked through the Ardoyne, his home district, by troops this afternoon. Within minutes, paratroopers and marine commandos roared into the area in armored personnel carriers and captured the gunman in a house in Jamaica Street.

Meehan apparently put up little or no resistance and was handed over to police for interrogation. He became a hero when he and two other IRA men made a sensational escape last December from Belfast's Crumlin Road jail.

He had been captured by security forces 24 days before his escape, while he was drinking in an Ardoyne bar.

In province-wide violence, a man killed in an explosion near Newry was believed to be one of three terrorists priming a bomb. It was the 502d fatality in three years.

Less Than Expected

Although the violence during today's internment protests was less than expected, Meehan's arrest, Catholic sources reported, was sure to incense Catholics demanding an end to internment and was likely to provoke the IRA into making a major demonstration.

A big anti-internment rally was held outside Roger Casement Park, occupied by the army in Andersonstown.

Mr. Whitelaw is still holding 288 men, down from a high of 943, in the heavily guarded internment camp at Long Kesh outside Belfast.

British troops strove to maintain a low profile despite constant harassment by demonstrators. But they were forced to fire volleys of rubber bullets when rioters tried to use a crane to breach sandbagged barricades around a military post at Springfield Road.

As the demonstrators were driven back, automatic rifle fire sprayed troop emplacements. There were no casualties.

Elsewhere in Belfast, soldiers said they shot two guerrilla gunmen and the army claimed that at least one, who was dragged away by comrades, was killed.

Three soldiers were slightly injured.

A retired British Army major was shot and seriously wounded tonight in North Belfast's Vacehill Road by gunmen in a car

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

United Press International.

BOMBING DISPUTE—The Pentagon released this photograph Friday, claiming it shows three anti-aircraft guns firing at American planes from on top of dike near Hanoi. Patches of smoke, the Pentagon said, hide the weapons. Date of photo was not given.

McGovern Restarts Campaign

He, Shriver Out Seeking Votes

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP).—The campaign of the Democratic presidential nominee, George McGovern, took off in a burst of activity today.

Conceding that he was practically starting over, Sen. McGovern and his running mate, Sargent Shriver, spent the first full day of their new partnership wooing mayors, minorities, Congress and women Democrats.

The Democratic National Committee last night approved Sen. McGovern's choice of Mr. Shriver to replace Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton as the vice-presidential nominee. Sen. Eagleton bowed out under pressure after his disclosure of hospitalization for mental stresses during the 1960s.

"I'm not embarrassed to be George McGovern's seventh choice for vice-president," Mr. Shriver said after the national committee added him to the ticket. "We Democrats may be short of money. We're not short of talent. Think of the comparison and then you can pity poor Mr. Nixon—his first and only choice was Spiro Agnew."

At the outset of today's activities, Sen. McGovern said the three weeks since Sen. Eagleton's disclosure had been "hard and painful" and admitted it was like beginning again. But, he said, "I have a feeling this will draw us closer together; we're ready to go."

Going to New England

And go they did, in advance of tomorrow's campaign foray into New England. Starting at a breakfast meeting with nine mayors, it was nonstop all day.

The Democratic mayors complained about the cities' lack of money, drug addiction and consequent crime, trouble-plagued public transit systems and high unemployment rates.

They won a "flat commitment" from the Democratic candidates to work for quick passage of revenue-sharing legislation. Mr. Shriver said conditions in the cities "have only gotten worse" since he was federal anti-poverty director under President Lyndon Johnson.

Sen. McGovern next said at a meeting of Senate Democrats that he would have his campaign organization help those up for re-election and appealed for their help in return. Some Democratic senators fear that Sen. McGovern's nomination will doom not only the presidential ticket but also their re-election efforts, and perhaps even lose the Democratic majority, nine seats, in the Senate.

Sen. McGovern introduced his new running mate at the caucus and Mr. Shriver apparently impressed some senators more than others.

West Virginia's Jennings Randolph, for example, said, "I think he'll strengthen the ticket," with others voicing agreement. But Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi looked grim after the meeting.

Then Sen. McGovern met members of the National Women's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Feed Grains Airlifted to Orkneys

ck Strike in Britain Drags On

hael Stern

ug. 9 (NYT).—As ock strike dragged th day today, an ift of feed grains he Orkney Islands ttle herds which rop of the islands'

to these islands nd was organized County Council, ment, which has the emergency ed last Thursday nizing the dockers potential settle-

loyer committee seeking to end the strike reported it had made substantial progress today. But members said they still were not ready to put a new proposal on job security, the heart of the dispute, to the 42,000 men on strike.

The job-security issue is moving to the forefront of union-management negotiations here in Britain, where unemployment is high—it reached a million in January and now stands at 870,000—and where several major industries are declining, cutting off thousands of men from the only work they know.

The dock strike has shut most of Britain's ports, but so far it has not affected most people. Food and fuel stocks are still high, there are plenty of raw materials on hand to keep the wheels of industry turning. The principal impact has been on farmers, who rely on imported high-protein grains for intensive feeding of swine, poultry and cattle.

The worst shortages have developed on the Orkney and Shetland island groups, which rely on frequent shipments.

"If the flights to Orkney hadn't begun today, farmers would have had to start slaughtering their animals tomorrow," said a spokesman for the Scottish Office, the government's administrative department for Scotland and the northern islands.

Twenty tons of grain are being flown across the Pentland Firth from Wick, in northern Scotland, to Kirkwall, the Orkneys' capital. When that airlift is completed tomorrow, the two planes which have been chartered will begin flying grain to Lerwick, in the Shetlands. They will then shift to bringing such basic human foods as flour and sugar to the Shetlands, where the supply is expected to run out by the weekend.

The feed-grain shortage is not as critical in the rest of the country, but by Monday or Tuesday of next week farmers in Lancashire, East Anglia and the East Midlands are expected to run out.

Representatives of the National

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Catholics in Israel ut Churches in Protest

, Aug. 9 (UPI).— olic archbishop of y that he has or- urches closed next otest the govern- to return dispos- n Arab residents hern frontier vil-

en orders to the villages to abstain churches and from next Sunday as an mourning for the e in Israel and the e idol of security," seph M. Raya told Post.

reek Catholic com- ut 35,000, there are od 30 priests. The scattered through- the northern part

letter to Premier n the same news- chbishop called for her stance on the 500 villagers of rit.

Raya met with her hours yesterday on me, but was once o repatriation was ounds of security. he same reason that had evicted the s following the 1948 war. They were he time that even- ould be able to re-

n letter, the arch- d: justifies injustice, end appears to be the state or of a n base security on justice, there is no of money which e that security; not y as strong as the ensure it."

The religious leader called the decision to bar the Christian Arabs' return to their former homes an act of "persecution and crucifixion of people," adding:

"I beg you, Madam Prime Minister, to respond to this call and go down in history as the person with courage enough to lead your people to sacrifice anything rather than use foul means to obtain security as your end. The world needs to witness your guaranteeing your citizens their rights based on justice."

12th Chess Game Ends in a Draw

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 9.—The adjourned 12th chess game between Russian champion Boris Spassky and American challenger Bobby Fischer ended in a draw tonight as predicted, after the 55th move. Story and full move-by-move record of the game on page 5.

Hanoi vs. U.S.—A Disputed Photograph

PARIS, Aug. 9 (AP).—The North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks today provided a delayed answer to a question by the U.S. chief negotiator last week for explanations of a Hanoi newspaper photograph showing an anti-aircraft gun on a dike.

Ambassador William J. Porter vainly challenged Hanoi negotiator Xuan Thuy last Thursday to explain the discrepancy between the photo published in the newspaper Hanoi Moi July 19 which showed the gun "on or behind a dike" and earlier statements by the Hanoi press spokesman that there were no military installations on dikes.

The North Vietnamese delegation today released a statement saying the photograph was reprinted in the newspaper last Friday in response to a Voice of America commentary on the photograph. The newspaper said first of all that the United States has no right to attack any part of North Vietnam.

The article then explained that there was no dike in the photograph. It said that what was called a "dike" was actually a dirt embankment around the gun, and that what was called a "river" was really a small nearby lake.

2d Time Vital Supply Link Cut

U.S. Jets Destroy a Major Bridge

SAIGON, Aug. 9 (AP).—U.S. jets dropped laser-guided bombs on the repaired Thanh Hoa bridge, knocking out the vital link in North Vietnam's supply network for the second time in three months, the Air Force announced today.

In the ground war, hundreds of South Vietnamese soldiers replaced militiamen who took heavy losses in a series of battles 17 miles east of Saigon. Officers in the field said 58 militiamen had been killed and 55 wounded.

In Cambodia, government troops defending the town of Kompong Trabek, 85 miles west of Saigon, drove back a North Vietnamese tank and infantry assault after a heavy mortar barrage, the Cambodian command said. B-52 bombers were sent to support the Cambodians.

The Air Force said that in the attack on the Thanh Hoa bridge, four bombs struck the east abutment, leaving the bridge "completely unserviceable." The raid was carried out yesterday.

The railroad and highway bridge was first damaged by bombs on May 13.

"It was operational for truck traffic but not for rail traffic," a U.S. official said. "We waited until it was operational and hit it again as soon as the first truck convoy rolled across. . . . They probably will repair it again and we'll hit it as soon as they do."

The bridge spans a gorge three miles north of the port of Thanh Hoa, 215 miles above the Demilitarized Zone and 80 miles south of Hanoi.

"We consider this real big because the bridge is strategically located and is such a vital link between the supply depots in Hanoi and the Demilitarized Zone," an Air Force spokesman said.

"This cuts a major route over which heavy war material and equipment moved south by rail and roadways . . . for further trans-shipment to support the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam. They can still use ferries, but the bridge being

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Senate Votes to Prohibit Sale Of Cheap, Short Handguns

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP).—The Senate voted 66 to 25 today to ban the sale of cheap "Saturday night special" handguns widely used in robberies, hold-ups, bar-room quarrels and family disputes.

Passage, which was spurred by the May 15 shooting of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, came after the bill's supporters beat back a series of administration-backed amendments which the bill's chief sponsor, Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., said would water down the bill.

Sen. Bayh warned the Senate on several occasions before votes on amendments that the bill was already severely limited in scope in the interest of reducing opposition, and didn't prohibit sale of rifles, shotguns, or higher quality handguns used by sportsmen for target practice. He said the bill banned only low-quality pistols and other handguns, generally selling for $30 or less, which Sen. Bayh said are useful primarily for shooting people at short range.

About 2.5-million handguns are sold in the United States yearly. The Bayh bill, as passed by the Senate, would bar the sale of about 1 million of these falling into the "Saturday night special" class under criteria spelled out in the bill. The prohibition applies only to future sales and only to sales by importers, dealers and manufacturers. It wouldn't affect guns already in private possession or bar private sales of handguns.

Fate Is Unclear

The measure now goes to the House, where its fate is unclear. The Judiciary Committee has already completed hearings on a handgun control bill and has held an executive session, but has taken no action so far. With elections so near, and so little time left, final action this session could be extremely difficult.

Sen. Bayh said the "gun lobby" had fought every inch of the way to block the handgun control bill, because of what he termed the entirely misplaced fear that the handgun bill will lead to legislation "to take away their rifles and shotguns" used for hunting and targetry.

Under the bill, which becomes effective in 60 days, sale and delivery of handguns by dealers, importers and manufacturers are barred unless the secretary of the Treasury finds that the gun meets certain specific criteria determining that it is suitable for sporting purposes or self-defense. The criteria include a variety of factors such as total length or barrel length, quality of construc-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

For the Harried State Department, Still Another Problem

2 Unions Seek to Bargain for Diplomats

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP).—The diplomatic pouch these days is carrying more than the latest foreign policy orders of the United States.

Some of the documents within those carefully-sealed packages reflect a battle now raging at the State Department about who will represent the people who represent the United States—in effect, who will negotiate for the negotiators.

The employees at Foggy Bottom are gearing up to elect an organization to deal with management in establishing personnel policies. The representation election, expected to take place sometime in the fall, would provide for the State Department's personnel the kind of bargaining agent that the industrial workers have now had for many years. Campaign letters are going out to all points.

The members of the Foreign Service may choose between two organizations vying for their support: The American Foreign Service Association (AFSA) and the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) (AFL-CIO). Or they can make a third choice to have no representation unit at all.

Many of the Foreign Service officers who were recruited into what they saw as an elite corps that would represent the President abroad look upon the whole affair with a mixture of disinterest and dismay.

"When bureaucracies fight about how to organize themselves," said one highly-successful young Foreign Service officer, "it means they don't have enough to do."

Asked another rhetorically: "How can we, as a body of professionals, convince the President that he should look at us in a special light, capable of acting in confidence as his emissary, if we join a union like a bunch of postal clerks?"

The battle for representation actually reflects a malaise at the State Department as foreign policy functions are taken over increasingly by the White House, the Departments of Commerce and Treasury, or, as some see it, by one person: Henry A. Kissinger.

It reflects the fact that the Foreign Service has to a large extent become service organization for other agencies within the government—a kind of government-sponsored American Express.

The nature of Foreign Service work has become part of the representational campaign pronouncements, with AFSA stressing the need to preserve the professional quality of the organization and AFGE reminding employees that most officers in the service do not fit at all into the category of professionals.

AFSA is a 50-year-old organization of the State Department and recently evolved from a professional-social club, whose major functions were monthly luncheons and publication of a monthly magazine, into a professional union seeking to represent employees in matters affecting personnel policy.

Thomas D. Boyatt, AFSA's vice-chairman and chairman of its election steering committee, argues that the Foreign Service requires an exclusive representation unit that understands the unique nature of the corps.

"The technocratic society is a stage beyond the industrial society," he said recently.

"It's not a simple labor vs. bosses relationship, but a complicated thing between those who live by the rules and those who make the rules. It's like having a sophomore on the board of Princeton University. Those in institutions today want a role in the organization of that institution. What we're witnessing is the explosion of the white-collared, or I guess I should say flowered-collared organization," he said, touching the collar of his own mod shirt.

Both AFSA, and its opponent, AFGE, want a large say in two critical personnel policies: the "selection-out" process, by which Foreign Service officers can be fired, and grievance procedures for dealing with allegations of unfair personnel policies.

Both organizations say that the selection-out process has

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Military Units Join Battle

Russians Using Planes, TNT To Fight Timberlands Fire

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Aircraft and explosives are now being used to combat forest fires raging around Moscow in the central Russian Timberlands, the Soviet press reported today.

"Now in the Moscow, Kalinin, Vladimir and Kastroma regions there are 40 large forest fires burning," the newspaper Trud reported, explaining that fire fighters and foresters, reinforced by military units, were atempting to quell the blazes both "on land and in the air." It did not describe what aerial techniques were being used.

Komsomolskaya Pravda reported that in all, at least 4,000 workers were battling forest and peat-bog fires in central Russia. The armed forces newspaper, Krasnaya Zvezda, noted that military units were using explosives in the Shatura region, about 50 miles east of Moscow, to blast out fire ditches and to prevent the fire from spreading underground through the peat.

Until this morning, the Soviet press had virtually ignored the fires, under way for a week or so. In addition to the unusually hot weather and a prolonged summer drought, several stories blamed careless campers, hunters or berry pickers and mushroom pickers for touching off some of the blazes.

None of the accounts gave any report on possible economic losses or casualties, nor gave any indications whether villages in the fire-hit regions had been evacuated. In the Kostroma and Vladimir regions, lumbering is a principal industry.

In the Shatura peat-bog region alone, the fires are reported to have raged over an 8,000-acre area. Today's reports said that all the fires in this region had now been localized.

The extent of the other fires has not been disclosed but their duration and the emergency measures being taken against them, as well as the decision to give the fire-fighting effort wide publicity, is taken as a sign that they are quite serious.

Today's publicity was evidently deemed necessary after Moscow was shrouded in smoke all day yesterday. Trud reported this morning that airliners had had to be diverted yesterday from Domodyedovo Airport, on the southeast side of the city, because of poor visibility.

Thais to Send Table Tennis Team to China

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP).—Thailand, the major base for U.S. military power in the Indochina war, is launching its own "ping-pong diplomacy" with China, with a special Thai flourish.

The Thai team, which the nation's military rulers have decided to send to the Asian Table Tennis Tournament opening in Peking Aug. 16, will be headed by a non-playing *military man*: Lt. Gen. Chumpon Lohachala, chief of Thailand's Criminal Investigation Division.

Another non-playing Thai official traveling with the table tennis team will be Prasit Kanchanawat, deputy chief of the Directorate of Finance, Economic Affairs and Industry, the National Executive Council.

Mr. Kanchanawat, a Chinese-speaking Thai, has been called "the Henry Kissinger of Thailand."

With a straight face, Gen. Praphat Charusathien, who is regarded as the strongman of Thailand, told a press conference in Bangkok on Monday that the mission to Peking is "only a sport contest" and "politics is not involved."

In a nation which covets euphemisms, Gen. Charusathien, who is deputy chairman of the ruling military junta and commander of the Royal Thai Army, said there can be no comparison between the Thai decision and the "ping-pong diplomacy" that foreshadowed the Nixon administration's diplomatic breakthrough with Peking last year.

All the developments surrounding the Bangkok regime's decision, however, point in precisely the opposite direction from the official disclaimer.

Thailand's posture became sharply tilted when it provided air bases for the United States in the Indochina war. There are more than 45,000 Americans in Thailand operating out of seven air bases, providing the major striking power for air action against Communist forces throughout Indochina.

But with the United States, Japan and other nations opening paths to Peking, Thailand fears being left in an isolated position vis-a-vis China.

U.S. Planes Bomb Bridge Near Hanoi

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down slows them up tremendously."

During the 1965-68 U.S. bombing campaign, more than 1,000 attacks failed to destroy the bridge and between 30 and 40 planes were lost.

U.S. Air Force officers attribute the success and the reduced air losses this year to the laser-guided bombs, which reportedly have an accuracy within five feet.

In all, U.S. planes flew more than 300 strikes across North Vietnam yesterday, the U.S. command announced. Targets were said to include a ship repair yard, three supply barges and military barracks, all within 25 miles of Haiphong.

In a delayed report, the U.S. command said a Navy A-7 was downed by a surface-to-air missile last Sunday, 10 miles northeast of Haiphong. The pilot is listed as missing.

The loss raised to 74 the number of U.S. planes downed and to 79 the number of U.S. crewmen missing since the resumption of full-scale bombing of North Vietnam on April 6.

'Extermination' Raid

PARIS, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—U.S. bombers carried out an "extermination" raid yesterday on Hai Duong, a town about 30 miles east of Hanoi, the North Vietnamese press agency said in a dispatch received here today.

The agency said bombs had struck a medical school, a factory and cafes, killing and wounding "a large number of people."

Associated Press.

BREAKTHROUGH—A British truck driver looks through a smashed windshield at the striking dockers who broke it and police who help him pass through the picket lines with cargo unloaded at the docks of Scunthorpe, in northern England.

Strike by British Dockmen Drags On

(Continued from Page 1)

Farmers' Union were told tonight by James Prior, the Agriculture Minister, that the government will not invoke its emergency powers over the feedstuff issue for the next few days. After a meeting with the farmers, Mr. Prior said there had been a slight improvement in some parts of the country because of home-produced grain harvests.

An appeal to the dockers to release grain now stored in dock areas got a negative response today in several major ports.

More Violence

LONDON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Hundreds of striking longshoremen battled today with 500 massed policemen guarding a dock at Scunthorpe, in northern England, where nonunion workers continued unloading ships. The strikers hurled rocks and bottles at trucks entering and leaving under police protection.

Six strikers were arrested.

It was the third successive day of violence at various small ports where dockers are not on strike.

Before it erupted, police searched cars and buses on roads leading to the dock and seized a motley armory of weapons, including meat cleavers, hammers, billhooks and garden forks.

The new flareup started when strong police forces drafted into the area fought to keep a way open for about 20 loaded trucks leaving the wharf.

AP.

Martin Meehan

IRA Leader Caught in Belfast; Catholics Protest Internment

(Continued from Page 1)

following his car. The major had been recruiting for the army in Belfast since his retirement.

In the Irish Republic, Justice Minister Desmond O'Malley announced that from midnight tonight, chemicals that can be used in bomb-making will be placed in the same category as explosives, thus restricting their sale.

Row Over Ship Search

LONDON, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Britain's Defense Ministry today maintained that a West German ship stopped and searched for arms off Northern Ireland yesterday was inside territorial waters—within three miles of the coast.

The ship's captain had claimed that his cargo ship, the 500-ton Bell Vigour, had been halted and boarded under the guns of a British minesweeper eight miles out. No arms were found.

37 Complaints Filed

STRASBOURG, France, Aug. 9 (AP).—The European Commission on Human Rights today registered 37 complaints against the British government, alleging that the plaintiffs have been or still are held in Northern Ireland under the Special Powers Act.

The suits allege violation of a number of articles of the *European Convention on the Rights of Man*, including guarantees against inhuman or degrading treatment.

Bonn Police Raid Magazine That Bared Schiller 'Letter'

BONN, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Police and tax investigators, acting at the behest of Bonn's prosecutor general, today raided the editorial offices of Quick, West Germany's best-selling illustrated magazine, in an apparent attempt to find out who leaked a confidential letter to Chancellor Willy Brandt to the conservative publication.

A spokesman for the prosecutor general said the police search of Quick's offices in Bonn and Munich and of the Heinrich Bauer publishing house in Hamburg was ordered in connection with investigations into charges of bribery and tax evasion raised against Paul Limbach, head of the magazine's Bonn bureau.

Rumors afloat in Bonn have it that bribery played a role in the magazine's publication last month of a confidential letter in which the former economics and finance minister, Karl Schiller, outlined to Mr. Brandt the reasons for his resignation. Mr. Schiller has denied that he gave a copy of the letter to Quick.

'Assault on Freedom'

In a statement issued tonight, Quick termed the police search of its office a "scandalous assault on press freedom." The magazine called the action an "incredible event" because it was prepared and carried out "under the disguise of an alleged tax investigation."

The action evoked memories of a similar government swoop on the news magazine Der Spiegel in October, 1962. The action against Der Spiegel, ordered by then Chancellor Konrad Adenauer because of the magazine's alleged breach of defense secrecy, caused a public outcry that forced the resignation of Defense Minister Franz-Josef Strauss.

The chancellery said in a statement tonight that the Bonn prosecutor ordered the search of Quick's offices on his own responsibility. The statement stressed that the federal government was "not involved" in the matter.

In the alleged Schiller letter to Mr. Brandt, which Quick published last month, the former economics minister was quoted as writing that he was not willing to endorse a policy "giving rise to the outside impression that the government is operating after the French motto, '*Après nous le deluge*'."

The letter, which criticized the government's "irresponsible" economic policies, was dated a few days after the government had overruled Mr. Schiller's adamant opposition to introduction of partial foreign exchange controls as a means to curb the run on the West German currency by foreign speculators.

Senate Votes Handgun Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, sights and grips, and weight and caliber.

Regardless of other factors, a gun will be barred if it is a pistol and its total length is less than 6 inches, or if revolver and barrel length is less than 3 inches. This is intended to prohibit sale of easily-concealable handguns. Sen. Bayh said these factors will clear the Saturday night specials off the market while leaving higher quality target pistols.

The prohibition against sale of guns failing to meet the criteria applies to sales to everyone except law enforcement officers.

The key votes yesterday came on amendments by Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R., Neb., and Sen. Ted Stevens, R., Alaska. Sen. Hruska, with administration backing, offered an amendment exempting dealers from the sales ban and leaving it applicable only to importers and manufacturers. As originally written, it also wiped out the requirement that a new model of gun must receive federal approval prior to sale. Instead, it allowed manufacturers and importers to ship any new model of gun until the federal government learned of the shipment and made a determination that the type of handgun involved failed to meet the criteria.

Asserts Check Was Cashed

Stans Says Campaign Funds Were Not Used in Break-In

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP).—The man in charge of President Nixon's campaign financing has stated that a $25,000 campaign contribution was not used for the break-in and bugging attempt at Democratic National Committee headquarters.

Rather, the money wound up in the bank account of one of the break-in suspects for different reasons, the campaign finance chief, Maurice Stans, told federal investigators.

He was interviewed by federal agents after it was learned that he received a $25,000 cashier's check made out to Kenneth W. Dahlberg, Midwest finance chairman of Mr. Nixon's re-election drive. Mr. Dahlberg has said that the check represented campaign contributions he collected and that he personally gave the check to Mr. Stans.

The check, drawn on a bank in Boca Raton, Fla., eventually was deposited to the Miami account of a business owned by Bernard L. Barker, one of five men arrested June 17 at the Watergate office complex, where Democratic headquarters then were situated.

Mr. Stans, a former secretary of commerce, was described by an associate as "angered and frustrated" by reports linking his office to the bugging case. He has repeatedly refused to discuss the matter with reporters.

According to Sources

However, sources close to the investigation report that Mr. Stans provided federal agents with the following explanation of what happened to the check:

After receiving the check from Mr. Dahlberg on April 11, Mr. Stans said, he turned it over to the campaign treasurer Hugh W. Sloan jr., who then reportedly gave the check to G. Gordon Liddy, finance counsel of the campaign. Mr. Liddy is said to have exchanged the check with someone else for $25,000 in cash, which was deposited in the Nixon campaign treasury.

Mr. Stans, according to federal sources, provided no explanation of why the check was exchanged for cash, instead of being deposited in the campaign account.

Only Mr. Liddy or Mr. Sloan would know the identity of the person with whom such a transaction was made, Mr. Stans reportedly told the investigators.

He also reportedly told the agents that any further inquiries should be directed to Mr. Liddy or Mr. Sloan—both former White House aides who left their jobs to join the Nixon re-election campaign.

Mr. Sloan quit as campaign treasurer last month for what he said were personal reasons. Mr. Liddy was fired in June for refusing to answer questions about the bugging incident.

Following the disclosure that the check was deposited in the bank account of a suspect in the break-in, the General Accounting Office said it would audit the Nixon campaign organization's books.

Thus far, it was learned, GAO investigators have found no evidence that the $25,000 was reported as contributions by the organization. Nor have the investigators found any evidence that the money was expended for campaign purposes.

Maurice St

McGovern, Shriver Activ Wooing Politicians, Vot

(Continued from Page 1)

Caucus and promised them that women will hold equal status with men in his presidential campaign "from the top to the lowliest position."

He was trying to soothe the feelings of some of the women after his campaign manager, Gary Hart, was quoted as having said that women had not been placed at higher levels of the organization because they lack experience and organizational ability.

At the meeting, Mr. Hart said he had been misquoted, but he apologized.

Later, Sen. McGovern assured Spanish-speaking Democrats that they would be represented in all phases of his campaign. He assured his hearers that "we are going to see that the Spanish-speaking, blacks, women, Indians and other groups are treated as first-class citizens."

Governors Too

The candidates met with a group of Democratic governors, assuring them they would gear their campaigning to the governors' desires and inviting them to consult the candidates or campaign director Lawrence F. O'Brien "if things come up that you think are not going right."

During a "unity luncheon" with the national committee, Senate and House members, mayors and other Democrats, Sen. McGovern said that Rep. Frank Thompson, D., N.J., who led the voter-registration drive for John F. Kennedy in 1960, would lead a similar drive for the ticket this year, concentrating on the 25 million first-time voters.

Last night's vote endorsing Mr. Shriver was timed for maximum television exposure and gave Sen. McGovern a chance to attack the Nixon administration before a big television audience.

The evening also turned into a minor celebration of the deposed Sen. Eagleton.

Eagleton's Endorsement

He drew one of the biggest cheers of the evening when he spoke briefly and recalled that he once had said Mr. Shriver would be—except for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy—Sen. McGovern's best running mate. "Little did I know that with a slight detour, I would be proved a seer," he said.

Mr. Shriver's acceptance speech promised that he and Sen. McGovern would rebuild the political coalition of ethnic and racial groups that his late brother-in-law, Robert F. Kennedy, envisioned in 1968.

"We will build again the coalition Robert Kenn of—of Poles, Italian blacks and Latinos and workers—the streets, the neighb party that serves the America."

Sen. McGovern Kennedy name yes he addressed the Meatcutters convention Beach.

"I come from the country where you horizon to horizon struction," he said, temporaneously. "It that's sometimes drought or flood water, but always news itself to all work it. And it's you come to think bilities of movement and progress."

It is the kind inspired President phrase about "new said. "Let us find zon," he continued goals of the people of the government other once again, new horizon where war have passed will rise each morn ple at peace, who come home at last

The union unan its endorsement contribution to th Shriver ticket.

But there were backs. A Louis opinion poll showed Govern continues behind President

Mr. Harris said withdrawal of Sen McGovern was tra by 33 points—57 to

The McGovern been steady since he reached his hi the Harris polls behind.

Brandt Cabinet Backs Start Of Official Talks With East

BONN, Aug. 9 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet today gave the green light for official negotiations to start between West Germany and East Germany on a basic treaty normalizing their relations.

Chief government spokesman Conrad Ahlers told a news conference that the cabinet heard a report from chief West German negotiator Egon Bahr on four previous rounds of preliminary talks and decided enough progress has been made to justify the start of official negotiations when he next meets East German negotiator Michael Kohl in East Berlin next Wednesday.

Mr. Ahlers did not specify what progress has been made in the talks. He confirmed that the Communists have already submitted a draft treaty, and said that Mr. Bahr today received his own secret guidelines from the cabinet and plans to bargain on an open point-for-point basis rather than to present his own treaty draft.

Mr. Ahlers, meanwhile, indicated the Bonn government sees *Finland's bid to establish diplomatic links with both Germanys* simultaneously as a complicating factor in the all-German talks.

He said that Bonn would regard recognition of East Germany by other states before the normalization talks are completed as a "hindrance."

Bonn wants East Germany to agree that both states still form part of one German nation, while the Communists insist on full international recognition of their separate statehood.

The West Germans fear that premature Finnish recognition of East Germany would toughen the Communist state's bargaining stance by upgrading its world status.

Finland and East Germany this month started negotiations on exchanging ambassadors and the Helsinki government wants West Germany to do the same.

But Mr. Ahlers said that, although Bonn's contacts with Helsinki will continue, establishment of diplomatic relations before the talks with East Germany are completed would be "unlikely."

The cabinet today also sanctioned continuation of contacts with Peking aimed at diplomatic relations with China.

Mr. Ahlers said that the government is interested in "speedy progress" in the talks and is willing, in principle, to establish relations with China.

Sadat Effort to Get Russia In Talks Reportedly Fails

CAIRO, Aug. 9 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat had made no headway in efforts to set up a meeting between high Egyptian officials and Soviet leaders, diplomatic sources said today.

Mr. Sadat called for talks to define a new method of cooperation when he announced the ouster of Soviet military advisers and missile experts July 18. Since then, there has been only one announced communication from *the Russians—a note from Soviet* party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev earlier this week.

Although Al Ahram, the semi-official Cairo newspaper, said the note could pave the way to a summit meeting, the diplomatic sources were not optimistic.

In Beirut, the independent newspaper An Nahar said Egyptian-Soviet relations had entered a "cold war" phase. It quoted Soviet circles as saying there was no likelihood of an early summit.

An Nahar said Mr. Brezhnev's note may have included a protest at the expulsion of the advisers and a "legitimate inquiry" about the effect of the projected Egypt-Libya merger on Moscow's 15-year friendship treaty with Cairo. The newspaper said an article in the treaty banned alliances with nations hostile to either party. Libya is noted for its antipathy to Communism.

Al Ahram said today the United States will not change its policy of support for Israel despite Mr. Sadat's ouster of nearly 20,000 Russian experts.

Commenting on weekend statements by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, that to reduce the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean would jeopardize peace in the area, Al Ahram said:

"The United States is affirming anew its insistence on maintaining military superiority for Israel. This superiority is based not only on modern weapons, which America is sending to Israel, but on the Sixth Fleet and American bases in the Mediterranean."

Nixon-Sadat Messages

CAIRO, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Egypt today released an exchange of goodwill messages between President Nixon and President Anwar Sadat.

The official Middle East News Agency carried a message from Mr. Nixon congratulating Mr. Sadat on the 20th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution. The agency, however, gave no explanation why the message was being published now—more than two weeks after the July 23 anniversary date.

The Middle East News Agency said Mr. Nixon wished Egypt "happiness and prosperity" under President Sadat. In reply, Mr. Sadat expressed best wishes for "health and prosperity" to the American President and people.

Considering that Mr. Sadat has been berating the United States constantly in recent speeches for its continued military support of Israel, and bearing in mind that diplomatic relations between Cairo and Washington have been severed since 1967, this soft language marked a change.

[In Washington, a State Department spokesman said today there was "no great significance" in the Nixon-Sadat messages. The spokesman, John King, confirmed that Mr. Nixon's message had been sent on July 23. He said a similar White House message was sent on the 19th anniversary of the revolution last year.]

WEAT

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BRUSSELS	20
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CAIRO	31
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COPENHAGEN	21
COSTA DEL SOL	31
DUBLIN	16
EDINBURGH	18
FLORENCE	30
FRANKFURT	22
GENEVA	28
HELSINKI	18
ISTANBUL	27
LAS PALMAS	28
LISBON	25
LONDON	20
MADRID	28
MILAN	28
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MOSCOW	25
MUNICH	26
NEW YORK	26
NICE	26
OSLO	20
PARIS	26
PRAGUE	26
ROME	28
SOFIA	32
STOCKHOLM	19
TEL AVIV	30
TUNIS	28
VENICE	26
VIENNA	27
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WASHINGTON	26
ZURICH	26

(Yesterday's readings at 1700 GMT, others

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gold chain $ 285

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ia, Michigan, Idaho

ies in U.S. Produce for Fall Elections

g. 9 (UPI): n Michigan, and Idaho with favor- ing no clues tions in No-

politicians the impact eton's resig- nocratic na- was nothing its.

But Dexter Davis, whose brother was the source of the charge, later repudiated, that Sen. Eagleton had a record of drunken driving, ran fourth in the Democratic primary for nomination to Congress.

The state auditor, Christopher Bond, won Missouri's Republican gubernatorial nomination and will face Edward L. Dowd, a former FBI agent, who won the Democratic nomination.

Georgia voters picked the incumbent, Sen. David Gambrell, and State Rep. Sam Nunn from a crowded field to meet in a Democratic runoff for nomination to the U.S. Senate. Mr. Gambrell was appointed last year by Gov. Jimmy Carter to fill the term of the late Sen. Richard Russell. On the Republican side, Rep. Fletcher Thompson was an easy winner.

The Rev. Hosea Williams, a black civil rights activist, was a distant fourth and J.B. Stoner, an avowed racist whose speeches aroused black and Jewish leaders, was fifth.

In Michigan, two Republican congressmen, Charles Chamberlain and Edward Hutchinson, both across-the-board supporters of President Nixon, defeated challenges from moderate Republicans.

In a key race in a Detroit suburb where busing was an important issue, the incumbent, Rep. William Broomfield, won against Jack MacDonald in the Republican primary. Both ran strong anti-busing campaigns. Sen. Robert P. Griffin, the Republican whip, and the Democratic state attorney general, Frank J. Kelley, were unopposed for nominations to the Senate.

In Idaho, Democrats chose Dr. William E. Davis, president of Idaho State University, to run against Sen. Len B. Jordan.

FCC ght of eech

Tenn., L. Hooks, member of nunications efended the senatorial eorgia to k campaign

Memphis, t while he nts by J.B. s his right

and radio ements pro- blacks. Mr. ned fifth in primary yes- at "all the s a white

said blacks he emotions lind them to tanding con- tee of free-

for Demonstrators Convention Is Issued

, Aug. 9 (AP). are trying to tors for the Re- Convention with uidebook calling Civil Disobedi- ing participants or mass arrests. or the Republi- distributed yes- test groups, said strations during GOP convention defeat Richard

phamplet urged d property dam- tion of Miami izen community. rovoke or attack

police, National Guard or our brothers who are GIs," it added.

But the 24-page manual laid out a step-by-step plan for "occupying" the streets surrounding Miami Beach Convention Hall on the night President Nixon is expected to give his nomination acceptance speech.

Four More Years

"Four more years of Nixon will be accepted on the inside of the Convention Hall, while outside troops ring the perimeter and thousands of us resist and say no!" the manual said.

Using aerial photos to illustrate, the guidebook mapped out four sides where demonstrators should congregate during the convention. It speculated on which areas police are likely to permit protesters to gather in and on the sites where arrests are likely.

"While the prime political purpose in coming to the GOP convention is not necessarily to get arrested, the possibility of mass arrest does exist," the manual said.

Contingency Plans

Police Capt. Ozzie Kruidenier said authorities have "contingency plans for mass arrests" in the event of large-scale civil disobedience. "We will have no recourse but to make arrests if traffic is blocked by street sitins," he said.

The manual advised would-be demonstrators to keep identification and about $10 in cash in their wallets and to know an address in Miami in case they are arrested.

It advised "brothers and sisters under 18" to avoid arrest, because they would probably be sent home by juvenile authorities.

Neither police nor protest leaders are making predictions on the number of demonstrators expected.

ce Aide Drowned

9 (UPI).—A Kennedy missile and five other t out on an trip in a oat apparently ulf of Honduras oke up in rough oast Guard said

59, the former at the space Jo-Ann, 45, ildren and Deb- a friend, were sumed drowned. eported sighting boat July 19, a keeman said.

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Victims of U.S. Study May Get Payments

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—Sen. James Allen, D., Ala., today introduced a bill making possible payments of up to $25,000 for human guinea pigs in the U.S. Public Health Service Tuskegee syphilis experiment.

Claims would also be honored for wives and children of men who died or suffered permanent mental or physical injury as a result of the PHS withholding treatment for the disease.

Sen. Allen said his bill does not seek to establish blame, "nor do I question the motive of those responsible for this experiment."

United Press International.

ATTACK DOG—German shepherd takes gun from would-be hijacker aboard airliner in Washington Tuesday, in a demonstration of proposed dog patrols for airline security.

Efficacy Demonstrated

Anti-Hijack Dogs on Airliners?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—Two German shepherd dogs demonstrated to airline personnel at Washington's National Airport yesterday their ability to detect weapons and disarm the users.

The ferocious looking animals also showed that they could be used aboard airplanes, under the control of a stewardess, to sniff out explosives and narcotics hidden on passengers or in luggage.

Their owner, Albert Black, of West Atlantic City, N.J., said he hoped that eventually the trained dogs would be used on 25 percent of U.S. flights as a safeguard against hijackings.

"We plan to train stewardesses to work with the dogs on different airlines," said Mr. Black, owner of the Black International Detective Agency.

Mr. Black added that Albuquerque, N.M., would become the first city to acquire the trained dogs for regular security duty.

Clyde Sharrer, Albuquerque's aviation director and airport manager, said that during a one-week pilot program a dog had detected a rifle and pistol which was broken down and wrapped in cloth and plastic in the luggage of a woman passenger; had sniffed out military clothing smelling of gunpowder inside a suitcase, and had seized a bag of marijuana in the pocket of a man.

"We will have our first dog in two or three weeks and will increase eventually to three, for preboarding screening of passengers," Mr. Sharrer said.

"We will train our own security guards to work the dogs. Since you can work a dog 10 or 12 hours a day, this is relatively cheap security," Mr. Sharrer said.

Aboard a National Airlines jet at the airport loading ramp here, Mr. Black had stewardess Judy Zeientz of Miami walk a dog, Nemo, through the plane for a demonstration check.

Near the rear of the plane a security agent pulled out a gun. Nemo charged him, grabbed the weapon and pulled it away.

Miss Zeientz said she had no difficulty controlling the dog, and found him to be friendly and obedient, although "I've never worked a dog before."

The demonstration was arranged at the request of the Air Line Pilots Association. ALPA vice-president Al Bonner, a Delta Airlines pilot, also agreed to act as a subject. Nemo charged Mr. Bonner, wrested away the gun, and drew blood on Mr. Bonner's wrist.

"I don't know about any airline ever putting one of these brutes aboard a flight, but they surely have a good psychological effect as far as security at the airport is concerned," Mr. Bonner said.

The Federal Aviation Administration has been experimenting at National Airport in the use of dogs for security. The FAA has decided to make dogs available to 20 major cities that have requested them for patrol and bomb detection.

Connally Forms Committee Of Democrats to Back Nixon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—Former Treasury Secretary John B. Connally announced the formation today of a Democrats for Nixon Committee in the presidential campaign.

Mr. Connally also announced that frozen-food distributor Jeno Paulucci will head a branch for independent voters. Mr. Paulucci was a leader in Hubert Humphrey's Democratic presidential campaign in 1968 and a top financier of Sen. Humphrey's primary campaigns this year.

The new Connally committee includes a long list of prominent Democrats as vice-chairmen, including former Florida Gov. Farris Bryant; Nashville Mayor Beverly Briley; former Boston Mayor John F. Collins; Teamsters' union president Frank Fitzsimmons; former Johnson-administration USIA director Leonard Marks, and Miami Mayor David Kennedy.

Mr. Connally, a former Texas governor, sharply attacked the recent Democratic party reforms and said they had shut out many loyal Democrats.

"According to a national poll just completed, 20 million Democrats have already decided that their choice this year will be President Nixon over Sen. McGovern," Mr. Connally told a news conference.

"We open our doors to all those millions of Democrats who realize that in this presidential election President Nixon is simply the better choice."

Mr. Connally said that he had conferred with President Nixon as late as yesterday afternoon and that the President agreed with what Mr. Connally said was his own idea of a committee to organize Democratic votes for the Republican ticket. Mr. Connally also said that he had informed former President Lyndon B. Johnson of his decision, but that he expects Mr. Johnson to support the Democratic ticket.

In his campaign for Mr. Nixon, Mr. Connally said, he plans to organize his friends and contacts in the Democratic party to do some speaking on behalf of the Nixon ticket and to raise $2 million to $3 million.

Other prominent names listed by Mr. Connally as committee members included Mario Procaccino, the Democratic nominee defeated by John Lindsay in the last New York mayoral election; James Roosevelt; Mayor Louie Welch of Houston; Thomas J. Watson jr., chairman of the executive committee of IBM Corp.; former baseball star Mickey Mantle; football standout Sam Huff, and entertainers Sammy Davis jr., Charlton Heston and Frank Sinatra.

Commons Adjourns

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP).—The House of Commons adjourned for its summer holiday today. The legislators are due to reconvene Oct. 17.

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Tells Jury to Remain Ready

Ellsberg Trial Judge Denies Mistrial

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 9 (AP).—The judge in the Pentagon papers trial refused today to grant a defense request for a mistrial and dismissal of the jury.

U.S. District Court Judge Matt Byrne said the 12 jurors and six alternates would remain a jury-in-waiting, ready at any time to return to court to judge Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo on charges of espionage, conspiracy and theft.

He said he would tell the jurors that it is unlikely they would have to return before October. That is when the U.S. Supreme Court reconvenes and is expected to decide whether it will hear a defense petition concerning a wiretap dispute. The trial was stayed indefinitely by Justice William O. Douglas pending the high court's ruling.

Defense attorneys argued that the jurors should be discharged and a new panel selected whenever the trial reconvenes. They suggested that the high court would be under undue pressure if the justices knew a jury was waiting in Los Angeles for their decision.

"I'm inclined to say," Judge Byrne said, "that the Supreme Court of the United States reacts very well under pressure."

Jurors were summoned to the courtroom earlier in the day to receive their final instructions.

"As far as is known, this is the first time that a criminal trial has ever been stayed by a justice of [the Supreme] Court after a jury had been empaneled to try the defendants and jeopardy had been attached," said U.S. Solicitor-General Erwin N. Griswold in a petition which unsuccessfully sought resumption of the trial.

He claimed that if the jury were dismissed and another jury were sworn in later, it would constitute a second trial, placing the defendants in illegal double jeopardy.

"If the court discharges this jury," Mr. Griswold said, "the United States will have forever lost its right to a trial of this indictment."

Mr. Ellsberg, 41, and Mr. Russo, 35, both former Rand Corp. researchers, are charged in connection with the leak to news media of a secret Pentagon study on the origin of U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Defense attorneys spent the early part of this week preparing their Supreme Court petition, hoping to file it by week's end. They seek a court order directing the government to disclose which member of the defense team was overheard on a wiretap and what was heard. The prosecution has said only that a defense attorney or consultant was overheard on a "foreign intelligence" wiretap of someone unconnected with the trial.

Italians to Try Ex-U.S. Captain

BOLZANO, Italy, Aug. 9 (UPI).—A magistrate today rejected a defense motion to free a former U.S. Army captain held on charges of unlawfully possessing documents that could damage Italian security.

The ruling meant that James W. Lieblang, 25, of New Jersey, must face the charges. He was arrested last week near a missile site on the Austrian border, carrying maps, sketches and photographs.

He was assigned to a missile headquarters detachment in Vicenza, Italy, until he left the Army last March.

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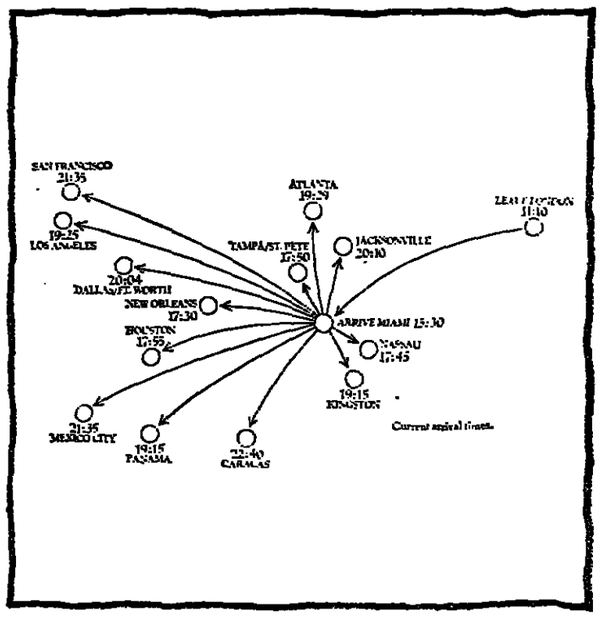

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Obituaries

Joi Lansing, 43, Movie Actress And Nightclub Entertainer

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 9 (AP).—Joi Lansing, 43, an actress, died Monday night of cancer, St. John's Hospital said yesterday.

The beautiful actress, whose face was familiar to TV and movie viewers, had been operated on for cancer in 1970. She also suffered from severe anemia, a hospital spokesman said.

Miss Lansing, a product of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer talent school, where she was coached as a teen-ager, used her robust figure and dazzling face to carve a career in the tradition of Marilyn Monroe and Jayne Mansfield.

She proudly publicized her measurements of 39-23-35, but in recent years expressed regrets that she had capitalized on the statistics.

"My being blonde and curvy, you might say, was a kind of a mixed blessing," she said at one point. ". . . I was always known as a glamour girl and categorized only as that. It was very limiting. I was held back by my image."

Her screen credits included "The Brave One," "Hole in the Head," "Who Was That Lady?" "Marriage on the Rocks" and "Klondike."

In recent years she had concentrated on her nightclub act, touring major hotels and clubs from New York to Las Vegas. She took her song-and-dance act abroad, joining the Bob Hope tours to visit American servicemen stationed in other countries.

Joi Lansing

Joseph E. Barzynski

LAC DU FLAMBEAU, Wis., Aug. 9 (AP).—Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Barzynski, 88, who served in World Wars I and II and was liaison officer to the Polish Republic, died yesterday at his summer home. His last post was as commandant of the Chicago Quartermaster Depot.

Edith Sterling Currier

FISHERS ISLAND, N.Y., Aug. 9 (UPI).—Edith Sterling Currier, 70, heiress and direct descendant of 19th-century engraver Nathaniel Currier, of Currier and Ives, apparently drowned yesterday while swimming in Long Island Sound, Southold Township police said today.

Police said the socialite's body was found floating in the sound about a mile north of Race Rock lighthouse, on the western tip of the island, off the coast of Connecticut.

Miss Currier lived in Manhattan and Paris.

Helen Gilkey

CORVALLIS, Ore., Aug. 9 (AP).—Helen Gilkey, 86, a retired member of the Oregon State University faculty and an internationally recognized authority on truffles, died Monday. Mrs. Gilkey was also known for her research in flowering plants and noxious weeds.

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Suicide Bombing of New York Planned in '45, Japanese Says

TOKYO, Aug. 9 (AP).—Tamotsu Takahashi was a 22-year-old airman in the Japanese Army and his country was at war with the United States, but even so, he stiffened when he learned about his assignment—bomb New York.

It was Aug. 9, 1945—27 years ago today—and Japan was fast losing World War II. An atomic bomb had destroyed Hiroshima three days earlier and a second devastated Nagasaki on Aug. 9.

Japan was to surrender on Aug. 14, but firt' its leaders cast about for ways to turn the tide. Airman Takahashi's mission—a one-way suicide flight—was conceived.

He was a wireless operator at an air base north of Tokyo when he was ordered to report to another base for a secret mission. "I didn't know what it was all about, and my superiors said nothing," he recalls, but he gradually pieced together details.

Two-Man Crew

Three long-range KI-77s were to be fitted with bombs and extra fuel and would carry a pilot and a radioman-navigator. Airman Takahashi was to be one of these.

The KI-77 could fly at 275 miles an hour and five years earlier a crew of eight flew one 10,300 miles nonstop on a circular route over Manchuria. This exceeded the 6,750 miles to New York, but allowance was being made for the bombs

To guarantee success for the mission, Mr. Takahashi says, the planes were to climb to 29,500 feet, where the eastbound jet stream would give them extra speed and distance. Once over New York, the planes were to drop their bombs and then crash.

Mr. Takahashi, now a bank executive in Tokyo, says the military planners selected New York, rather than Washington, because it was America's largest city and because the jet stream could take planes there more easily.

Never Met Others

"But," Mr. Takahashi says, "I'm happy the war ended before the mission could begin. I didn't even have time to be transferred to another base, and I never got to meet any of the others who were selected for the mission."

The Japanese Defense Agency says that it has nothing in its archives on the mission, but that officials have heard it mentioned and that some Japanese military leaders may well have planned it secretly.

Mr. Takahashi paid his first visit to New York last October.

"It is a very big and impressive city," he said. "I don't know how I would have felt if I had dived into it with a bomb."

Rites in Nagasaki

NAGASAKI, Aug. 9 (AP).—Nagasaki today observed the 27th anniversary of its atomic bombing with a memorial service and prayers for peace. An estimated total of 39,000 to 74,000 people were killed in the 1945 attack.

Lindsay Gives Prostitute Plan The Red Light

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP).—Mayor John V. Lindsay rejected yesterday a proposal for the creation of a "red light" district in New York City.

The mayor said such a "drastic suggestion" was not "feasible or workable" at the present time. The proposal had been made recently by a group of Broadway performers who said that legalized houses of prostitution in a special district would help to end the problem of street walkers in Times Square.

"That is a drastic suggestion and at some point it may deserve serious study," the mayor said in a letter to actress Joan Hackett, spokesman for the Broadway group.

"But we do not believe that it is a feasible or workable solution to the problem at the present time," the mayor said.

"We believe that a sustained attack can significantly reduce the presence of prostitutes on the streets."

Legalization of prostitution would require action by the state legislature.

For the State Departm Still Another Proble

(Continued from Page 1)

been used unfairly to cut down the size of the State Department and to fire officers for anything ranging from personality differences to political unorthodoxy rather than for inefficiency. AFGE wants it abolished; AFSA wants it improved.

"Some people," Mr. Boyatt said, "don't make it for very ridiculous reasons, because a 'type A' is writing the efficiency report on a 'type B.' John Service was selected out and he was right about China 25 years ago."

Mr. Boyatt says that if you have a proper system and the right to due process in adjudicating grievances, Foreign Service officers will not be afraid to speak out and will be better able to serve. He says that when the system is capricious, officers tend to take the middle course and to play it safe instead of coming up with new ideas.

"What we're working for is co-determination and participation, not simplistic unionism," Mr. Boyatt says.

While both organizations are busy appealing for support, it appears that many in the State Department are not paying attention. One harried Foreign Service officer who deals with one of the world's hot spots, was asked if he was a member.

"I don't know," he replied. "I think a bill came while I was producing some papers for the White House and I guess it's still there somewhere on my desk—I mean my desk at home, where I take so much of my work."

This kind of disinterest doesn't make the job any easier for AFGE, a union that has been highly successful in organizing other government workers. Whereas AFSA has been around for 50 years, and publishes a widely read journal that has been going to all posts overseas, AFGE has been organizing civil service employees in the State Department for approximately 10 years and has been recruiting Foreign Service officers for no more than three years, actively for only a few months.

AFGE Local 1534 has only 400 members in the State Department, but the union has about 1,000 members in the United States Information Agency and 500 to 600 in the Agency for International Development.

Capitol Hill Clout

Because the union's total membership is 300,000, AFGE lays claim to clout on Capitol Hill.

A recent AFGE campaign letter sent out to USIA personnel and addressed to "Dear Foreign Service Colleague," sought to establish the legitimacy of an AFL-CIO union as a representative of Foreign Service officials.

"Unionism is changing," said the letter. "What was once seen as a 'blue collar' institution has gradually expanded into the 'front office.' Today, executive, professional and government employees are increasingly aware that they, too, need the strength of organization to win or maintain suitable conditions of employment. The fastest growing unions at present are those of employees in government and teaching."

Stephen A. Koczak, a former Foreign Service officer who acts as if he enjoys announcing that he has the rare distinction of having been "selected out" twice, was out of work for a year before becoming the research director for AFGE. Not unexpectedly, he speaks heatedly against State Department personnel policies.

"We're opposed to the selection-out of officers . . . AFSA endorses selection-out. We say AFSA is management-controlled and elitist-oriented. AFSA . . . is appalled at those who challenge people at the top, for they see the Foreign Service as a military organization in civilian clothes. AFSA says the relationship with the President is so close that it is inappropriate for any adversary relationship ever to argue that, in a policy has becom cratized, that their sonal mystique, th cers ever get to s dict."

To Mr. Koczak, in the world of my personal gratificat ing you are part But he says most vice officials have do with policy.

Figures provided sannel office of t partment would out Mr. Koczak Of 11,200 employe eign Service, 4,300 ed "substantive" ing with politic and program mat istrative and con count for 3,500 clerical and supp ber another 3,500.

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William C. H of AFSA, says th tion wants to isting system wh to change it: selves as part ment and we foreign policy. with policy.

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One skeptica officer wasn't about what t doing or what begin to do.

"None of sa said this sensitive department "Basically, machine; you where to kick

Nonaligned Told That Détente Is Still Not Peace

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Guyana Prime Minister Forbes Burnham warned yesterday that the present détente among the superpowers did not mean the end of armed confrontation.

Opening a four-day conference of foreign ministers from nonaligned countries, the prime minister said: "It is a mistake to assume that a trend toward détente in Europe inevitably means the beginning of a campaign for peace.

"Indeed, already there are indications that the contest has intensified in other areas with increasing resort to some of the traditional techniques for the assertion of power."

He said that as it became clear that land-based forces could not subdue a resolute people, the oceans of the world were becoming a show-window of military power. Apparently referring to the naval rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States, he said: "In the last year or two we have actually seen a revival of the once fashionable use of naval power and forces."

The opening ceremony, attended by delegations from 64 countries, was held at a flag-bedecked university hall.

Thomaz Takes Oath in Lisbon; Pylons Blasted

LISBON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Urban guerrillas bombed power pylons outside Lisbon today in an effort to interfere with the presidential swearing-in ceremony, a government spokesman said.

The spokesman for the National Information Secretariat said plastic charges were planted at various points during the night. The explosions temporarily cut off about 30 percent of the electric communications system in the country.

The spokesman did not give the exact site of the bombings but sources said it was near Povoa de Santa Iria, about 10 miles northeast of Lisbon. There were no casualties reported. He said the blasts were evidently intended to prevent viewers from following the live telecast today of the ceremony in which Adm. Americo Thomaz took the oath as president.

This is his third consecutive third-year term. The 77-year-old admiral was the unopposed candidate of the government's National Popular Action party.

2 Alpinists Killed

CHAMONIX, France, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Two climbers were killed and five injured in accidents in the Mont Blanc range of the Alps near here today in seven separate accidents. One of the dead was a mountain guide; the other was believed to be a German but there was no immediate identification.

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In Adjourned 12th Game

Fischer Draws With Spassky, Keeping His Two-Point Lead

By Harold C. Schonberg

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 9.—As expected, the adjourned 12th game of the Fischer-Spassky world championship chess match ended today in a draw. The American challenger thus maintained his two-point lead in the match.

With the score now 7 to 5, Fischer needs five and a half points to win the title. Spassky needs seven to retain it. In this 24-game match, the champion automatically holds a half-point advantage, for if the final score should end up 12 to 12, he retains the championship.

The opening moves of the playoff today followed lines laid down by the analysts during last night's study of the adjourned position. Fischer, it was felt, had a slight edge, but not enough to win. And that is how the game turned out.

Grand masters nodded approvingly when Fischer's sealed move, queen to bishop six, was opened. It was felt that he had, as usual, found the best continuation. But Spassky, who doubtless had expected the move, was fully prepared for it. The opening sequence went fast, with both players following prepared lines.

Draw Offer

On the 48th move, Fischer offered a draw by repetition. That is, he did not offer the draw by word or gesture, but when he brought his rook back to the bishop square, it was an invitation for Spassky to repeat his previous move. Fischer and Spassky then would have retreated to the previous position, followed by still another continuation of the repetition. An automatic draw would have followed, for according to the rules of chess, a position repeated three times is a draw.

Spassky refused the draw by repetition by moving his bishop to king two. Four moves later he actually won a pawn. But that made no difference. With bishop square, it was an invitation position after the 56th move had become what is known as a book draw. Neither player could force a victory, and there was no point in continuing. Spassky offered the draw, and Fischer accepted it.

The draw could have been offered earlier, but grand masters do not like to offer draws unless they are sure their opponent will accept them. There is such a thing as the psychology of the draw. Many times it has happened that a player who offers a draw, and then is turned down, will feel humiliated and start to play rashly to give his opponent a lesson. That may be an invitation to disaster. The "I'll-show-him" reaction has resulted in ghastly losses that never should have happened. Spassky thus waited until there could be no doubt of the book draw.

Reason for Hanging On

During the game there was some speculative discussion among a handful of grand masters as to why Fischer was so determined to play out a position that had no real possibility for a victory. One obvious answer, of course, was that Fischer hates draws and always plays to win.

But another idea was that Fischer might have been trying to wear Spassky down. He is six years younger and has correspondingly more stamina. The harder he makes Spassky work, the more fatigued the champion will become, and thus more prone to make a mistake. The Germans call this "Sitzfleisch"—the ability to outsit an opponent until through boredom or sheer desperation he commits a blunder.

This was the first game at which both players came on stage almost on time. Spassky was there at 5 p.m., and Fischer came out only a few seconds later. But otherwise the routine was familiar. Fischer was constantly going to the referee, Lothar Schmid, and complaining about noise. Schmid would then activate the "Silence" sign to the front of the stage, draw himself up, and look accusingly at the audience. About 800 chess enthusiasts came to see the playoff.

The 12th Game

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 8 (AP).—Moves in the twelfth game of the world ches championship between Soviet title-holder Boris Spassky and American challenger Bobby Fischer:

FISCHER (White)	SPASSKY (Black)
1. P-QB4	P-K3
2. Kt-KB3	P-Q4
3. P-Q4	Kt-KB3
4. Kt-B3	B-K2
5. B-Kt5	P-KR3
6. B-R4	O-O
7. P-K3	Q-Kt-Q2

Time: Fischer 12 minutes, Spassky 5 minutes.

8. R-B1	P-B3
9. B-Q3	PxBP
10. BxP	P-QKt4
11. B-Q3	P-R3
12. P-R4	PxRP
13. KtxP	Q-R4(Ch)
14. Kt-Q2	

Time: Fischer 49 minutes, Spassky 11 minutes.

14.	B-Kt5
15. Kt-QB3	P-QB4
16. Kt-Kt3	Q-Q1

Time: Fischer 63 minutes, Spassky 35 minutes.

17. O-O	PxP
18. KtxP	B-Kt2

Time: Fischer 65 minutes, Spassky 37 minutes.

19. B-K4	Q-Kt1
20. B-Kt3	Q-R2
21. Kt-B6	BxKt(B3)
22. BxB	QR-B1
23. Kt-R4	R(KB1)-Q1
24. B-B3	

Time: Fischer 90 minutes, Spassky 73 minutes.

24.	P-QR4
25. R-B6	RxR
26. BxR	R-QB1

Time: Fischer 100 minutes, Spassky 88 minutes.

27. B-B3	Q-R3
28. P-R3	Q-Kt4
29. B-K2	Q-B3
30. B-B3	Q-Kt4
31. P-Kt3	B-K2

Time: Fischer 110 minutes, Spassky 103 minutes.

32. B-K2	Q-Kt5
33. B-R6	R-B3
34. B-Q3	Kt-B4
35. Q-B3	R-B1

Time: Fischer 125 minutes, Spassky 125 minutes.

36. KtxKt	BxKt
37. R-B1	R-Q1
38. B-QB4	Q-Q7
39. R-B1	B-Kt5
40. B-B7	R-Q2

Time: Fischer 145 minutes, Spassky 145 minutes.

Play was adjourned yesterday and resumed today with Fischer's 41st move, sealed overnight.

41. Q-B6	Q-B7
42. B-K5	R-Q7
43. Q-R8(Ch)	K-R2
44. BxKt	PxB
45. Q-B3	

Elapsed time: Fischer 167 minutes, Spassky 155 minutes.

45.	P-B4
46. P-Kt4	Q-K5
47. R-Kt2	Kt-Kt3
48. R-QB1	

Elapsed time: Fischer 181 minutes, Spassky 162 minutes.

48.	B-R6
49. R-QB1	B-Kt5
50. R-QB1	B-K2
51. PxP(Ch)	PxP
52. R-K1	RxP(Ch)
53. KxR	B-R5(Ch)
54. K-K2	QxQ(Ch)
55. KxQ	BxB
DRAWN	

Elapsed time: Fischer 195 minutes, Spassky 197 minutes.

Uganda Rejects British Plea, Asian Expulsion Date Stands

By Stanley Meisler

NAIROBI, Aug. 9.—President Idi Amin of Uganda dismissed a British plea for restraint today and repeated his determination to expel most of the 80,000 Asians in his country in the next three months.

He did hold out a sop to the British by announcing that British Asian professionals such as teachers, accountants and lawyers could stay. At the same time, however, he seemed to broaden the number of unwanted Asians by shrinking the number of those considered Ugandan citizens.

The British acknowledge that 40,000 Asians in Uganda have British citizenship and can be admitted into Britain little by little in the next 10 years.

Most sources have put the number of Asians with Ugandan citizenship at 30,000. But Gen. Amin said that only 23,000 claimed Ugandan citizenship. These claims, Gen. Amin said, would be reviewed by his government. An Asian claiming citizenship would have to furnish documentary proof such as a birth certificate or a document renouncing British citizenship.

In short, Gen. Amin seemed to be saying, a resident of Asian descent would be considered a foreigner unless he proved otherwise.

It would intensify the problems of a British government that faces a public opinion hostile to more colored immigration.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British Foreign Minister, has denounced the Ugandan expulsion, announced last weekend, as irresponsible and racist.

The British view was presented to Gen. Amin today by Richard Slater, the British High Commissioner to Uganda. They met at a luncheon also attended by Indian and Pakistani diplomats and representatives of the Asian community in Uganda.

Mr. Slater told Gen. Amin that, while Britain accepted responsibility for British citizens in Uganda, it reserved the right to decide how quickly they could be absorbed into Britain.

'Sitting on Fire'

Gen. Amin, however, granted no extension. He said any unwanted Asian who lingered past 90 days would be "sitting on a fire."

The president then told the Indian and Pakistani envoys that Asians with passports from their countries would have to go as well. They are believed to number no more than 1,000.

In a statement issued after the luncheon, Gen. Amin said that "The British are my best friends. I am correcting the mistake they made in importing Asians to East Africa."

Gen. Amin said he was not worried that Britain might retaliate by withdrawing foreign aid. Britain gives Uganda almost $12 million a year in aid.

Gen. Amin, addressing troops last week, accused the Asians of being economic saboteurs and called on his soldiers to help him defend the public against "those people who are sabotaging the economy of Uganda."

© *Los Angeles Times*

AP.

President Idi Amin

Contingency Plans

LONDON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—The government said today it is preparing contingency plans in case Gen. Amin goes through with his threat.

Robert Carr, leader of the House of Commons, told Parliament a group of British government ministers and officials is being set up to prepare contingency plans if Gen. Amin "does not yield to reason and appeals about the East African Asians."

Greek Envoy to Cyprus

NICOSIA, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—The new Greek Ambassador to Cyprus, Efstathios Lagakos, presented his credentials to Cypriot President Archbishop Makarios today. Since the departure six months ago of the previous Greek ambassador, Greece has been represented by a chargé d'affaires while a political crisis raged between the two countries.

New Czech Subversion Trial Opens; No Acquittals So Far

PRAGUE, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—A ninth subversion trial has opened in Brno against Czechoslovak liberals, it was learned here today.

The Brno local newspaper, Rovnost, said Vlastimila Tesarova "and associates" were put on trial yesterday on charges of subversion under article 98 of the penal code.

The notice in the newspaper alleged that the group "from the beginning of 1970 until 1971 joined in subversive activity, and, in particular, they mimeographed and spread inflammatory and subversive material and thus, according to the charges, committed a crime under article 98."

Rovnost did not identify the others in the group nor say how many they were.

The name Vlastimila Tesarova was not immediately known to Western observers in Prague, but there was speculation that she might be the wife or a relative of the historian Jan Tesar, who was sentenced to six years in jail last month on similar subversion charges in connection with clandestine leaflets.

The name Tesarova would be the normal Czech appellation for any female member of the Tesar family.

Former Party Secretary

The new trial began on the same day that Jaroslav Sabata, former Communist party secretary of the Brno City Committee, was jailed for six-and-a-half years, also for subversion.

Six other persons, including Alfred Cerny, once regional party secretary for South Moravia and a member of the Central Committee, were given sentences ranging up to five years.

Sources in Prague said earlier that Mr. Sabata's daughter, Anna, and daughter-in-law, Ivana, were due to go on trial in Brno yesterday. But it was not possible to confirm that they were in the group headed by Vlastimila Tesarova.

So far, 38 persons have been convicted in the series of trials which began July 17. There have been no acquittals.

'Judicial Persecution'

ROME, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—The Italian Communist party today termed the continuing series of Czechoslovak subversion trials "judicial persecution," and said they raised serious questions about the internal situation in Czechoslovakia.

A statement from party headquarters here said it was a matter of "questions which cannot but affect every Communist party and it is legitimate and necessary for them to express reservations and precise opinions."

The trials "raise serious questions about the situation in that country four years after the military intervention of August, 1968," the statement said.

4 Hurt by WWII Bomb

BIRMINGHAM, England, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Four men working in a scrap metal yard were injured yesterday when an incendiary bomb dropped by the German Luftwaffe in World War II exploded. One of the four was hospitalized.

N. and S. Korean Red Cross Talks Progress Again

SEOUL, South Korea, Aug. 9 (NYT).—"Working-level" Red Cross negotiators from North and South Korea succeeded in settling their differences today, reviving hopes for the opening of full-scale talks either in Seoul or Pyongyang soon, probably this month.

An announcement by the South Korean Red Cross said both sides reached complete agreement on all pending "procedural matters" for the full Red Cross talks at today's third working-level meeting, held at the armistice village of Panmunjom for seven hours and 50 minutes.

It added that the agreement would be referred to a final plenary session of the "preliminary talks" for formal confirmation before full-dress discussions could start on mail exchanges, visits and possible reunions of families separated by the division of Korea. The date for the final session—it will be the 25th since the preliminary talks began last September—had yet to be decided.

The full talks had been scheduled to open last Saturday, but they were postponed indefinitely over disagreements on several questions, including whether the first meeting should be held in Seoul or Pyongyang, a North Korean proposal to invite political observers to initial sessions, and the limitations to be placed on press coverage.

Young Blacks, Whites Clash in Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, England, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Police mounted heavy patrols here today in a tense housing estate where five nights of vicious teen-age racial skirmishes have left a trail of property damage and several people injured.

Since Friday night rival gangs of white and colored youths have thrown up street barricades and fought with stones and bottles in the Toxteth area of this northwest England city, smashing windows and attacking parked cars. Nineteen have been arrested.

Japan Firm to Pay For Fatal Pollution

KANAZAWA, Japan, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—The high court here today upheld a lower court decision that a smelting company was guilty of causing a sometimes fatal bone disease in humans by polluting the environment.

The high court ordered the Mitsui Mining Co. to pay compensation totaling almost 148,200,000 yen ($465,000) to seven victims and relatives of seven others who have died. The company said it would accept the decision.

The lower court had found Mitsui guilty of causing "itai-itai"—a painful disease that causes brittleness in bones—by the discharge of cadmium waste from its factory, which contaminated surrounding rice paddies and a river.

Pakistan Arrests 8 Political Chiefs

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 9 (UPI).—The government arrested eight Pakistani political leaders today in what it described as a "necessary action to restore peace and tranquillity" in the country.

The eight included Sindhi leader G.M. Syed, national Awami party general-secretary Mahmudual Haq Usmani, and People's party general-secretary of Nawab, K.M. Bux Dhambra, who had threatened to unleash a bloodbath over the Sindhi language controversy.

Announcing the decision over Radio Pakistani, Sind province chief minister Mumtaz Ali Bhutto said the government would take "all necessary action to restore peace and tranquillity within all parts of Pakistan." Mr. Bhutto, a cousin of President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, said, "Any further effort to destroy the integrity, sovereignity and security of Pakistan or threaten democratic institutions will be firmly crushed."

Russians Report Helium Element

MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Soviet scientists have discovered a new element called Helium-8, the Communist party newspaper Pravda said today.

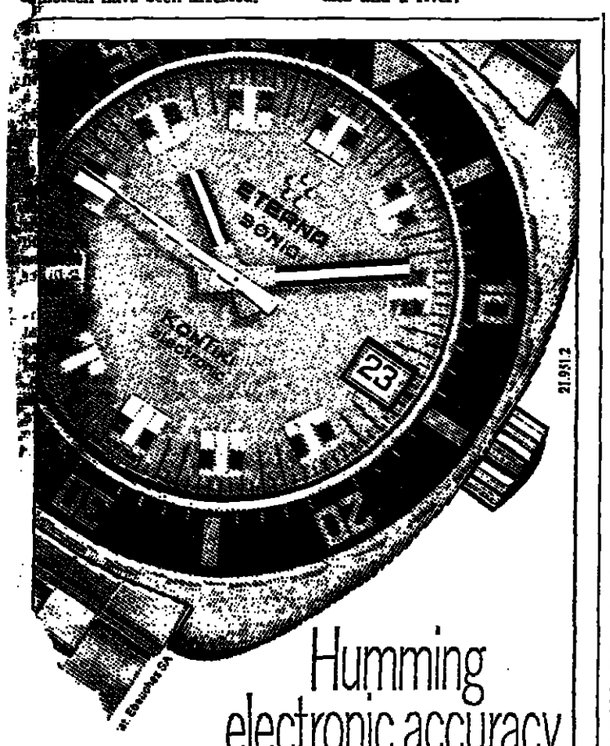
The nucleus of Helium-8 has two protons and six neutrons, three times the normal number, the newspaper said.

Western scientists said the potential value of the new element was difficult to assess. They described its structure as "highly complex" but said it could prove a boon to technology if it can be readily manufactured.

Helium is in short supply throughout the world, they said. It is an important cooling agent for superconductivity, a process where great masses of cheap electricity are generated by cooling a conductor as near as possible to absolute minimum temperatures. Under such conditions, electricity flows almost without resistance or heat loss.

Crash Off Japan Kills 2

TOKYO, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—An American airman and a Japanese helicopter crewman were killed when a U.S. plane and a Japanese Air Force helicopter engaged in a rescue effort crashed last night into the sea off southwestern Japan, the defense agency said here. One other American was missing.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Jackson's SALT Ploy

It is a truism of politics as well as economics that events are determined "on the margin." Possessors of the last few votes needed to pass a law or win an election often can determine policy for the majority. But the price the administration has been paying to its conservative supporters for acceptance of the historic strategic arms limitation (SALT I) agreements with Russia evidently is beginning to seem excessive even to the election-minded White House itself. The overhasty administration support given to reservations in a resolution proposed by Sen. Henry Jackson reportedly is being reconsidered. It has to be seen whether compromise language really can be found that does not undermine the SALT I pacts and, even more, the prospects for mutual reductions of nuclear weapons in SALT II.

The essential cornerstone for strategic arms limitation, the treaty restricting defensive anti-ballistic missiles (ABMs) to 200 on each side, already has been approved 88 to 2 by the Senate. It halts the offense-defense race in weaponry and makes it feasible not only to limit but ultimately to reduce strategic offensive forces, only some of which are to be temporarily restricted now.

The preliminary five-year agreement limiting numbers of ICBMs and submarine missiles could make a useful contribution to arms control, even though it permits some further increases in offensive missile forces and has failed to head off Pentagon efforts to accelerate nonrestricted strategic weapons programs, such as the long-range Trident missile submarine and the B-1 bomber. But the Jackson resolution, as it now stands, makes it questionable whether that interim agreement is worth having at all.

The first major reservation in the Jackson resolution would warn the Soviet Union against taking steps to endanger American strategic deterrent forces, saying such steps would be grounds for abrogating the treaty. But this reservation already is covered by the standard escape clause in the interim offensive-missile agreement. The United States can abrogate that agreement at any time if new weapons developments actually endanger American security. There is no need to specify as one such development Soviet deployment of MIRV multiple warheads on its giant SS-9 missiles—a development that the United States itself has made inevitable by inventing and deploying MIRVs and refusing to make realistic proposals for a mutual MIRV ban. If Soviet MIRVs one day should endanger the American Minuteman force—and the administration has insisted that they could not do so within the life of the five-year interim agreement—better countermeasures are possible than abandonment of arms control. Invulnerable sea-based missiles and airborne bombers would continue effectively to deter a Soviet first strike.

The second reservation in the Jackson resolution is not only unnecessary but destructive. It would call for the United States in SALT II to seek equal numerical limits on Soviet and American strategic offensive weapons. It is destructive because it challenges administration assurances to Congress that parity of strength is provided by the asymmetrical interim agreement, which gives the Soviet Union an edge in missile numbers to compensate for British and French missiles as well as for American geographic advantages and an American edge in warheads and missile quality. It would also call on American negotiators in SALT II to seek treaty terms the Soviet Union has shown itself unwilling to accept on the valid grounds that these terms would condemn Russia to inferiority.

There is no doubt that, to the layman, the numerical edge in the interim offensive pact appears to give the Soviet Union an advantage, although the Pentagon and its supporters know that this is not so. President Nixon showed political courage in agreeing to the Moscow terms. To undermine this achievement and further arms control prospects by concessions to Sen. Jackson and the military-industrial complex would be the height of folly.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Unread Manuscripts

One of the more pointless dislocations caused by the Arab-Israeli dispute these last five years is the loss to the scholarly world of authoritative publication of the Dead Sea Scrolls.

Editing of these manuscripts virtually ground to a halt in 1967, after Israel occupied East Jerusalem and assumed de facto control of the Palestine Archeological (Rockefeller) Museum, where the bulk of the scrolls are held. The Israeli government has been eager to assume sponsorship of the project, started in 1955 under Jordanian rule, but one or two of the 10 international scholars entrusted with the scrolls refused to permit their publication under any form of Israeli auspices.

There are two ironies in this deadlock. One is that such passionate refusals to tolerate Israel's new role in Jerusalem should come from scholars without direct national ties to either side in the Israeli-Arab conflict—indeed, that these outsiders should consider resistance their business while Israelis and Arabs in Jerusalem were themselves moving toward a routine coexistence.

The second irony is that archeologists and biblical scholars, devoted to the study of ideas and events of thousands of years ago, allow themselves to be so inhibited by a 20th-century rivalry.

Five impressive volumes in the "Discoveries in the Judean Desert" series appeared in the decade before the 1967 war, but many of the most significant biblical and nonbiblical texts are still unpublished, available to general readers and scholars alike only in rough and often hasty renderings. In these difficult and obscure texts lie unique insights into the relations between Judaism and Christianity. It is inexcusable to delay their publication any longer because of the personal political prejudices of one or two individual scholars.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Allende Fighting on Two Fronts

Chile is likely to be swept away by the torrent of passions born of the originality of its experiment: its underlying drama is perhaps that, instead of choosing its way in its own interest, it felt the weight of the attention of those who, whether friendly or hostile, wished it to succeed or to fail. The causes of Mr. Allende's failure are many. It is quite true that both the United States and the extremists of the Chilean left who challenged the cogency of his "gamble" scarcely helped him in his task. But on coming to office, the Chilean president was well aware of the reality of the forces opposing him. As this is the case each time that ideology prevails over management, he wanted to go too fast, thus making the miners and farmers he wanted to help pay the price for his errors.

The present situation in Chile can be variously interpreted. For the conservatives, it is characterized as a fiasco. For the leftists, it is ideally pre-revolutionary, thus excellent. In the final analysis, it is the Socialists who suffer the most; they have not attained their objectives. If they have not, it is doubtless because they had not assigned to themselves reasonable objectives.

America—as her enemies themselves will admit—is not enough to explain all the misfortunes of Chile.

—*From Combat (Paris).*

Cairo and Moscow

Until three weeks ago the Soviet Union had a pivotal position in the Middle East, with military facilities which gave it the capacity to operate widely in the eastern Mediterranean and to survey the activities of the U.S. Sixth Fleet. This capacity has now been severely reduced—even the Israelis appear convinced of the virtual completeness of Soviet withdrawal (from Egypt)—and Mr. Brezhnev will be under real pressure to salvage something from the wreck, notably with some continuing arrangements for Soviet use of naval facilities at Alexandria, Mersa Matruh and Sollum.

There may thus be the makings of some kind of new bargain between Moscow and Cairo, even though it would no doubt be hedged about with reservations on both sides. The Soviet Union is bound to distrust Sadat after his precipitate alliance with a man as anti-Soviet as Qadhafi, and while both Cairo and Moscow may seek a new relationship, its negotiation is likely to be difficult.

—*From the Financial Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 10, 1897

LONDON.—Nothing was talked about yesterday among all ranks of Londoners but the assassination of the Spanish Premier, Senor Canovas, by an anarchist. The news created a most profound impression, and very sincere sympathy is everywhere expressed with the Spanish people in the great loss they have sustained. The evening newspapers followed their morning contemporaries in liberally eulogizing the patriotism of the deceased Premier.

Fifty Years Ago

August 10, 1922

LONDON.—To-day was a sort of Sabbath in the Master's Chess Tournament in progress here, being devoted to adjourned games only. Nevertheless a large audience turned up to see Capablanca finish off Yates in five moves and watch the progress of the minor tournaments. The Cuban master's score is now 6 1/2 out of 7, with Alekhine and Vidmar, his severest opponents, half a point behind. However, Capablanca has still to meet his toughest rivals.

'What Interested Me Particularly, Sarge, Was Your Work With the Peace Corps.'

Psychology and Politics

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The backlash to the dropping of Sen. Tom Eagleton as the Democratic party's vice-presidential nominee is now hitting those who advocated his withdrawal, and it adds up to a powerful political force.

Judging by the torrent of mail that has come into this office in the last few days, there are many voters in both parties who have been under psychiatric treatment themselves or observed it in members of their families, and regard the dumping of Eagleton as insensitive, unjust and unscientific.

On the whole, these are well-written and deeply felt letters, which say, in effect, that Sen. McGovern has not only passed judgment on Eagleton but on all persons who have received psychiatric treatment for mental depression.

Usually, they do not draw distinctions between the responsibilities of ordinary citizens and the responsibilities of candidates for the vice-presidency, or between people who have had routine psychiatric treatment and those who have undergone electric shock treatment for extreme mental depression.

Reliability Doubted

What they are saying mainly is that McGovern and everybody else who agreed with him in the Eagleton case have put a stigma on all psychiatric patients, cast doubt on their reliability and shut them off from the highest offices in the land.

This is not only expressed with strong passion, but is often followed with the observation that McGovern's conclusion would have ruled out of high office men like Abraham Lincoln and Winston Churchill. This, in turn, is followed by the promise to vote for President Nixon as a rebuke to McGovern.

A doctor from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University writes: "What is so unusual about a temporary psychological depression in an intense, capable, ambitious young man?... What is unusual in this case is that Senator Eagleton had the insight and the courage to recognize this promptly, and equally promptly to find effective treatment."

A professor of history at the University of Missouri rejects the suggestion, printed in this space, that there should be a test of presidential and vice-presidential candidates before a medical board. "If we assume that your test could be devised," the professor writes, "who would pass it? Robert M. Lafollette, whom the Senate a few years ago judged one of its five greatest members, and Ben B. B. Lindsay, the pioneering juvenile judge of Denver, would fail...

"Abraham Lincoln, whom historians consider our greatest president, would have failed even, worse, Woodrow Wilson, of course, had several nervous breakdowns... Harding suffered from acute depression at times and Coolidge's sadism would have disqualified him. F. D. R., Eisenhower and Johnson obviously collapsed... so where are we? Since 1912, only Hoover might have passed your test."

'Abnormal' President

Some of the protesters even suggest that what we need in the presidency in this abnormal age is not a "normal" but an "abnormal" man. "Haven't most great men in any field been great precisely because they were not quite normal?" one asks. "We want our leaders to lead, not stand still... I believe that the country is in such bad shape, that cynical contempt for government and politicians is so rampant, that we urgently need leaders of wisdom and compassion. We don't need any more panderers to the 'normal' and 'sane' course; they are the politicians who have produced our problems..."

A Presbyterian minister from Rochester, N.Y., complains that many people who desperately need psychiatric help refuse to seek it precisely because of the fear of the kind of criticism made of Eagleton by the press. "The sign of both mental and spiritual maturity," he says, "is a willingness to seek help rather than bulling one's way through a situation, leaving the wounded and hurt on every side. Columns such as yours and the editorial policy of your paper make such courage even more invaluable and rare..."

A woman writing from Ruviglians, Switzerland, strikes probably the most constant theme of these letters: "It is painful enough to cope with this fairly mysterious ailment. I speak as the mother of a young woman who has now made a fine recovery but is constantly confronted with the question of revealing her off-and-on record of hospitalization a decade ago. But it is infinitely more painful to cope with the automatic responses of those who make no effort to discover what is known of this area..."

It is risky, of course, to draw general conclusions from letters to newspapers. Usually, it is the people who think you are wrong who write, but even allowing for this, the reaction to the Eagleton case is unusual. It is overwhelmingly critical of McGovern, and deeply emotional, personal and political.

Accordingly, despite all the cries for unity and reform at the nomination of Sargent Shriver as Tom Eagleton's successor, the Democratic campaign has obviously been hurt. These are not the letters of people who are likely to forget in November, for many of them regard McGovern's decision as a judgment on themselves.

— Letters —

Kennedy Spotlight

The United States has often produced the most technically experienced commentator for almost every subject.

I was wondering about who would step forward to decipher the Hanoi-Waldheim-Washington dike bombing question for us.

I should have had more confidence; Edward Kennedy has taken the spotlight!

There is nothing like first-hand experience and political expediency to clear up a situation that was confusing the rest of us.

D. BRUCE McMAHAN.
Torredembarra, Spain.

A Protest

My wife, on reading your front page July 28 headline "Eagleton Denies Drunken Driving", exclaimed (perhaps like thousands of others who read, heard and saw it on TV): "... Eagleton has been arrested for drunken driving!..."

I am a Republican. But I believe fervently that Jack Anderson, and not Tom Eagleton, should be asked to "resign". Anderson's apology on Sunday stateside television was still tempered by a reservation, although he admitted he had not checked facts before release.

Where is Anderson's accountability? Where is the media's accountability? Anderson's irresponsibility bespeaks an unworthiness of our freedom of the press privilege matched only by the media that chooses to publish his vaunted and oft misguided sensationalisms.

CYRIL W. PLATTES.
La Herradura, Spain.

Chess Critic

When the great Icelandic saga is finally compiled, recounting the self-indulgences of Bobby Fischer's exhibition of absolute narcissism, an appropriate title for that chronicle might be "Spoilsportnoy's Complaints."

GEORGE CARILLON.
Palma de Mallorca, Spain.

Economic Decli
Of Britain

By J. W. Anderson

LONDON.—Britain's recurrent convulsive strikes are only the most visible signs of an economy's decline. As recently as 1960, Britain still produced more than any other country in Europe. By 1970, per capita, West Germany and France each produced at least 35 percent more than Britain, which then ranked eleventh in Europe, below Finland and a little above Austria.

Britain remains the most civilized and comfortable of countries in which to live, but the past decade has been an economic disaster. The strikes are a response to this long slide, as well as an aggravation of it.

Statistics are always a nuisance to read, but occasionally they are sufficiently illuminating to be worth it. In the first quarter of this year, France's industrial production was 66 percent higher than in 1963; West Germany's was 60 percent higher; Italy's was 50 percent higher; the United States's was 43 percent higher; Britain's was 21 percent higher.

The pattern in consumer prices, unfortunately, runs in the opposite direction. In the first months of this year, consumer prices in West Germany were 31 percent higher than in 1963; the United States's were up 35 percent, and France's were up 43 percent; Britain's were up 53 percent.

Lost Working Days

The scale of the British strikes seems to be steadily increasing. In 1970, Britain lost 11 million days' work through strikes. In 1971, it lost 13.6 million days' work. In the first six months of this year, it lost 15.5 million days' work, two-thirds of it in the huge coal strike last winter.

The government has now proclaimed a national emergency in the current dock strike. It is the fourth emergency proclamation in a little over two years. The coal strike reached a point at which heat, light, and industrial output throughout the country were severely reduced.

A year earlier, just before Christmas of 1970, the power station workers carried out a series of slowdowns that turned down the lights and turned off factories, for several days. Two years ago, there was the previous dock strike, the first in 44 years. Along with these major collisions, there have been hundreds of other less dramatic strikes.

The unions are striking, of course, for more than wages and working conditions. A common theme in all the big strikes has been a bitter resistance to the Conservative government's recent labor legislation. It is not any specific aspect of the law that the unions are fighting, but rather the idea that the government should attempt to regulate the unions at all.

The vehemence of this hostility is astonishing to Americans, perhaps because our tradition of labor law was founded in very different circumstances. The new British law is an explicit attempt by the ruling Conservative party to damp down the incidence of strikes that are seriously interfering with national growth. In the United Stat
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Averting Reprisals

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—"Don't you think we know that every family in the South has worked with the Saigon government? Don't you think we know that almost all the young men fight in the Saigon armies? Don't you think we see the dangers of a bloodbath?"

That comment was made to me by a North Vietnamese official in Hanoi a couple of weeks ago, and I was reminded of it by the recent news that the Communists had murdered several hundred South Vietnamese officials in Binh Dinh Province.

For the fact is that a gruesome round of bloody reprisals is becoming practically inevitable as the Vietnam war winds to its close. It can be averted only by deliberated arrangement. But while Hanoi says it wants to make such arrangements, the attitude of Saigon and Washington is in doubt.

The reason reprisals are so likely is that the war in Vietnam is not a classic fight between two countries, as President Nixon would like us to believe. In such a war, the end would see each country go back to its own territory.

A Civil War

The fighting in Vietnam, however, is much more like a civil war. Families are divided, as are villages, provinces and cities. As a result, especially furious passions—the kind of passions formed in the United States by the civil war or in India by partition—have been generated.

The object of the fighting, moreover, is not to win territory. It is to gain the support of the local population.

In pursuit of such support, South Vietnam and the United States have launched the famous pacification program pushing out administrative control from Saigon to the remote countryside. One feature of pacification is the so-called Phoenix program, designed to eliminate—sometimes by assassination—suspected Communists.

Much of the American bombing of South Vietnam fits into the same pattern. The purpose is not to eliminate enemy soldiers or strongpoints. It is to deny the enemy access to the local population. It is a means of using terror to keep people from living in areas where the enemy would be bound to penetrate.

Against the combination of pacification and bombing, the Communists have used classic tactics. They have moved in the fashion of the resistance forces that fought the Nazis in occupied Europe.

Judicial Murder

They have struck out by terror—including judicial murder, sometimes—against those cooperating, or collaborating, as they like to call it, with the central government. That explains the murders in Binh Dinh Province.

The upshot is a cycle of violence. The more pacification spreads and the more bombing is conducted, the more the Communists are prone to use terror tactics against South Vietnamese officials. There has developed a built-in mechanism for reprisal.

Measuring respective guilt in meting out portions of blame within this cycle of action and reaction would defy the wisdom of Solomon. Perhaps all that can be said, in these circumstances, is that to talk about morality is, on either side, a shameful hoax.

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Discussing 23 Days With the Viet Cong

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK (NYT).—The world thought she was dead and cremated. But she was alive, a prisoner of the Viet Cong in Cambodia. And she returned to read her own death notices.

Kate Webb, a 29-year-old New Zealand-born journalist who was, literally, a member of the "living dead," talked about her 23 days in captivity in southwest Cambodia.

"The hardest part is how to live with *your own mind*," the dark-haired, dark-eyed woman said in an interview in the Algonquin Hotel. "You don't let yourself hope too *much*, or else you go batty.

"It's hard to describe that frame of mind, just being completely in limbo. You're not in touch with anything, you have no idea what they're going to do with you, and you feel like a pet dog. You have nothing to think about, and so you begin to act like a pet dog."

Miss Webb was United Press International's bureau manager in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, when she was captured on April 7, 1971, during heavy fighting southwest of the capital city. Also taken prisoner with her were five male journalists, four of them Cambodian, one Japanese.

They were forced to march for seven days to a Cambodian "transit camp," where they spent 16 more days as prisoners. During the march, their feet became so infected that they later had to be lanced by a prison doctor. The prisoners were also severely bitten by mosquitoes and leeches, and Miss Webb contracted malaria and lost 20 pounds.

Despite it all, Miss Webb has nothing but kind words for her captors and their food—two meals of rice and soup each day, the same as those eaten by the Viet Cong soldiers—and she says she refuses to call the experience an "ordeal." Instead, she views it as "rewarding—the most interesting three weeks of my life."

"Everybody wants to know if I was raped," said the slender (5 feet 7 inches, 105 pounds) journalist. "And when I tell them no, most people seem to be disappointed. They don't understand the Vietnamese code of very strict behavior."

But "ordeal" or not, Kate Webb knew fear: fear that she might be killed in an air strike by American pilots; fear of the lengthy Viet Cong interrogations (there were three); fear that her swollen feet might never heal properly; fear that some Viet Cong soldier might eventually pull the trigger.

Kate Webb, 29, has written a book about her experiences as a prisoner of the Viet Cong.
N.T.

Miss Webb, who has written a book about her experiences, "On the Other Side: 23 Days with the Viet Cong" ($6.95, Quadrangle), said a typical day at the prison camp went something like this:

"Wake up at dawn pretty wet with dew, file one by one out back to the squathole [toilet], do a few exercises and then wait for breakfast at 6 a.m.

"Then watch the ants fight, or look at the roof, or sleep until midday, when they would bring me some hot condensed milk with water. Then watch the ants fight some more, or look at the roof, or sleep until 4 p.m., our last meal of the day."

Three Dogs

Occasionally, she would play with three dogs in the camp, dubbed Nixon, Ky and Bunker by the prison guards. At night, she would listen to Radio Hanoi. She was reluctant to talk much with her fellow prisoners, she said, because she feared that such fraternization might endanger them because of her employment by an American company.

Her captors were gentlemen at all times, she said, turning their backs whenever she bathed in the river and even making her some custom-tailored black Vietnamese pajamas when her own white jeans and blue sweater became too filthy to wear.

"I don't think I got any better treatment because of my sex," she said, "but I think being Western might have helped. When they gave Suzuki [a Japanese photographer] and me milk at noon every day, it was like saying we were weak Western slobs."

One of her major fears, she said, was that she might be forced to become another "Hanoi Hannah" and broadcast propaganda to American and South Vietnamese troops. "If I refused," she said, "they might have killed us all."

Finally, the six prisoners were released, adding their names to the list of 15 journalists who have returned in Cambodia—compared with 21 missing and 10 dead.

Miss Webb, who is a first cousin of Nicholas Monsarrat, the author, was born in New Zealand and raised in Australia, where she received a degree in philosophy from Melbourne University in 1963.

Murder Charge

At the age of 15, Miss Webb was charged with first-degree murder after a girl schoolmate committed suicide with a rifle Miss Webb had handed her. "She asked me for it, and I thought she was joking," Miss Webb explained sadly. The charges against her were later dismissed.

Then, in 1962, she suffered another personal tragedy when both her parents were killed in an automobile accident in Australia. Her father had been a professor of political science at a university there.

After a few years of working for "scungy newspapers in Sydney," Miss Webb went to South Vietnam in 1967 as a free-lance writer and was soon hired by UPI. She was also engaged to an American soldier there for a short time.

"A lot of people say I cracked the ice as far as women journalists in Vietnam are concerned," she said, noting that there was only one other woman reporter there at the time, in a very minor position.

Miss Webb became bureau manager in Phnom Penh in 1970, and returned there for 11 months after writing her book in the Summit Hotel here last summer. But Phnom Penh "was starting to get to me," she said. As a result, she recently asked for, and has received, a transfer to the Hong Kong bureau.

"I've been told I sometimes wake up at night screaming," she said softly. "But I don't know which part of my life I'm screaming about."

WAVERLEY ROOT

The Persistence of Barley

BARLEY was in all probability the first grain ever cultivated by man. Seed barley has been found in prehistoric sites, for instance those of the Swiss Stone Age lake dwellers. The Egyptians were growing barley in 5000 BC, the Mesopotamians in 3500, northwestern Europeans in 3000, the Chinese in 2000. It was the chief grain from which the ancient Hebrews made bread. Among the plagues of Egypt was a bombardment by hail, with which "the barley was smitten," according to Exodus IX, 32. When Boaz first set eyes on Ruth, she was gleaning barley. Absolam ordered servants to set fire to the grain in Joab's fields; the crop that was burned was barley. The story of the miracle of the loaves and fishes specifies that Christ fed 5,000 people with five loaves of barley bread, and had 12 baskets of fragments left over.

Barley was the chief grain of the Greeks in the most distant times of which we have knowledge. The secret rites of Demeter are believed to have reached their climax with the adoration of a suddenly unveiled and brilliantly illuminated sprig of grain—which at the beginning would have had to be barley. The pythoness who delivered the oracles at Delphi worked herself into a trance by inhaling the fumes of burning laurel and barley. A cruel rite of certain Greek cities in Asia Minor, designed to insure good crops for the coming year, consisted in sacrificing a human victim after a ritual meal of cheese, figs and bread made from barley.

The grain of Homeric times was barley. The most primitive form in which it was taken was *ptisane*, unroasted barley steeped in water. Bread in those days meant chiefly hearthcakes, since cooking had to be done over open fires or in chimneys: the commonest hearthcake was *maza*, a sort of scone of more or less finely ground barley flour, kneaded but unleavened.

Sort of Gruel

The Latins found the Etruscans making *puls*, a sort of gruel which could harden into a forerunner of bread, from millet or barley. They adopted barley for their own *pulmentum*, which was *puls* under another name. The humble folk at the time of the founding of Rome lived largely on a diet of barley bread flavored in one way or another, perhaps with the addition of a vegetable, such as onion, or, on red-letter days, a morsel of mutton. Plautus mentions a porridge of barley flavored with coriander. When *far*, made from cracked wheat, appeared, the Romans began to prefer wheat to barley. Nevertheless barley continued to be the chief grain used for making bread in continental Europe until the 16th century, and was as important in the European economy as rice is in Asiatic countries today. It was introduced into the New World by its first colonizers.

Barley has the same proportion of carbohydrates as corn, offers about 3 percent more protein, but has slightly less fat, and because of its bulk, contains 5 percent less digestible matter. Its greatest disadvantage is its low gluten content. For this reason it degenerates when mixed with water into a sort of plaster-like mass, difficult to knead and refractory to leavening, incapable of producing light porous bread. Most barley breads today are mixed with wheat, but even so they are heavy and difficult to digest, even when the barley has been husked. Agricultural workers are not always put off by this, for barley bread is filling; its flour contains 60 percent starch, which puts it halfway between wheat and rye for nutritive value. Also it keeps better than wheat bread, an advantage for shepherds or woodsmen, who may have to hold out for some time before they are able to replenish their supplies.

The "black bread" of rural Europe, usually brown rather than black, is often made of barley. A "black bread" of mixed barley and hard wheat flour is the basis of the peasant diet in Italy's Valle d'Aosta, while in the Valtellina of Lombardy, the principal bread is *brazadel*, of barley flour alone, tasty, a good keeper, and palatable even when dry. Veneto eats barley in the ancient form of porridge, *crema d'orzo al latte*, which recalls oatmeal. In northern Germany, where the climate is propitious to rye and barley, bread made from these grains is common. The Finns are another people who like barley in the ancient form of porridge—*pito-ja-joulupuuro*, made of whole grains lengthily simmered, or *talkunam*, for which the grain is cooked in seasoned water and browned in the oven before being ground into flour. Israel has adopted *pitta*, a flat unleavened bread the Bedouins make from barley. Both in the form of flat bread and porridge, barley is an important grain in North Africa. In Ethiopia it is ubiquitous.

Despite the antiquity of barley, it has escaped the modifications of evolution, including those which are man-made. The barley kernels we know today are essentially the same as those found in prehistoric diggings, in spite of all the work that has been done in developing types propitious to every situation of soil and climate—thousands of varieties tested, more than 140 grown in the United States and Canada alone. The barley which grows today around the Red Sea and the Caspian is believed to duplicate the original form of the plant, which seems to have originated in two centers—the highlands of Ethiopia and the dry lands of southwestern Asia.

The persistence of barley results partly from a hardiness which permits it to grow under many conditions. When the Zuyder Zee was reclaimed, one of the first crops which could be grown on the former sea bottom was barley, for its shallow root system tapped the superficial water resulting from rainfall without penetrating to the salt water beneath. Barley ripens in Norway as far north as 71 degrees, almost to the North Cape; in the Italian Alps of Piedmont it can be grown up to 3,000 feet; and in the Himalayas to 15,000!

Barleycorn is literally a kernel of barley, but it also means several other things in addition to its well-known symbolization of strong drink in the person of John Barleycorn. Thus a barleycorn is an old measure of length supposed to equal the average size of a grain of barley, about one-third of an inch, and also an even smaller measure when referring to a grade of anthracite. In the British Army, barleycorn is the name of a common form of front sight used on military rifles.

In British slang, barley sugar applies to twisting a person's arm painfully behind his back. An old English game called barley brake or barley break was based on an area called the barley field, manned by one or two players, who tried to catch those who ventured inside this territory. There is also another children's game in which a player can save himself from being captured by crying, "Barley!" It has nothing to do with the grain. The call is folk etymology for "parley"—an appeal for a truce.

(©1972 by Waverley Root, from a book soon to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary.")

A Nonstop Life of Amusement

By Naomi Barry

ROME (IHT).—"Dear Eugene,—Loved your book. Wouldn't dream of trying the recipes. You probably made them all up. You always were bad."

"My fifth-grade teacher in Mobile. Best fan letter I got," said Eugene Walter on his terrace in Rome. The book is "American Cooking, Southern Style," one of the most popular in Time-Life's "Foods of the World" series, for which the publishers brought Walter back from 20 years' residence in Paris and Rome to revive his memories of crab cakes, spoon bread and sweet potato pie.

"My nationality is Southern before it is American," Walter said. Rome has a colony of wits and artists from below the Mason-Dixon Line, and Walter is the magnet for visitors and residents.

In his gastronomic memoir, Walter wrote: "I have drunk from the centaurs' mint-verged spring in Thessaly, eaten apples and goat cheese in Arcadia, goose-liver pâté in Strasbourg, oysters at Colchester, couscous in North Africa. Nonetheless, he has remained indelibly Mobile, having added,

"Gumbo born and gumbo bred,
Tabasco jollies fuzz my head.
South is my blood and South my bone
So haply formed on pork and pone."

Amusement

The Alabama transplant's life is a nonstop amusement of writing, acting, painting, gardening and cooking.

A parade of Italian cavalry clip-clopped along the Corso Vittorio Emmanuele, and Walter went down the stairs with shoe box and silver spoon in his hands. "Hmmm," sniffed the countess, his landlady, on her way down the majestic stairs of the 17th-century apartment house. But then she said, "pure gold," in admiration of the shoe box filled with fresh horse manure.

"Only good thing about the Army is the cavalry," replied Walter, a cryptographer in the Aleutians during World War II.

Eugene Walter
...Southerner first.

"Need the stuff for the terraces."

Walter's nine-room apartment and a blooming jungle—flowers, vines, pot herbs, onions, cherry tomatoes, pomegranates, strawberries, avocados and even an olive tree—are five floors above the busy Corso. "I like things you can pick to eat. There aren't enough parades."

"Never, never, never—Gertrude Stein had eight nevers—throw anything away. Alice Toklas sold all their stuff to Yale."

To concentrate the clutter, Walter has reserved a room for doing and undoing packages. A cabinet with 33 drawers contains "all the things you never find." The drawers are labeled confetti, glitter, tape, butterflies, staples for Hippo, cats' claws, seed packages, notary seals, wallpaper borders.

"Hate my letters to look anonymous. I paste the envelopes with stickers of fruits, dots, stars. Like those you got for 100 in spelling. Cheers them up in the post office."

As a writer, Walter has churned out novels, movie scripts, verse and lyrics. His first novel, "The Untidy Pilgrim," won him the Lippincott Prize. A book of verse, "Monkey Poems," won him a Sewanee-Rockefeller fellowship. He has been an associate editor of The Paris Review and Botteg Oscura. He wrote the lyrics to a ballad, "What is a Youth?", sung in Zeffirelli's film of "Romeo and Juliet."

Big Novel

By his 50th birthday in November, he plans to finish "a door stop" of a novel on the blockade runners of Mobile during the Civil War. "I'm going to make it one page longer than 'Gone With the Wind.'"

Another song, "Money Has Its Place," expresses the Walter attitude.

"I love money and I need a lot of it. The simple things like the first violets and the first cabbages are very expensive. I don't require the things most people want. I have no radio, no TV, no automobile, no bicycle, I don't smoke and I don't do crossword puzzles. Leaves me a lot of energy to do other things.

"I'm not Southern lazy, even though in Rome you never do today what you can do next Thursday. Lazy means having no plans.

"I watch the cats to see how they move. Always neat without wasting energy. I never speak before coffee in the morning and I always have a siesta in the afternoon."

For the moment, he has five cats in residence.

"All the kittens are distinguished and intelligent, like the Wedgwood and Huxley families. They are much in demand. I accepted suitable homes for them in England, Italy, America and Poland."

Walter gets frequent calls for character parts and has appeared in three Fellini films. Recently he returned from Cairo and an Italo-Egyptian co-production, "Hercules and the Queen of Lydia."

"Ever since I was a child, I had an image—clear as the cover on my Peter Rabbit book—of myself barging down the Nile. And there I was, pearls, rubies, and great turban. I played Sinbad, the wicked slave merchant, who sold Scheherazade to the Caliph."

His theatrical career began at 10 with a bawdy puppet show of Granny and the Wolf which ran a circuit of hospitals and prisons to boost morale.

"The prisoners loved it."

An admirer of the stories of the Danish writer, Isak Dinesen, he invited her to Rome a few years before her death.

"We'll come," wrote the secretary, "if you can promise us fun."

"Of course," replied Walter, and set to work, organizing the three-day visit. For one party, each guest was instructed to bring a present that would fit in the palm of the hand.

"Putting the right people together to make a good party is just as important as making a good poem," states Walter.

In "Singerie • Songerie, a masque on the subject of lyric mode," he has a Monkey Secretary say,

"I have worked for years on the invitation list, carefully removing the names of critics, professors, fuddy-duddies, and comma-counters.

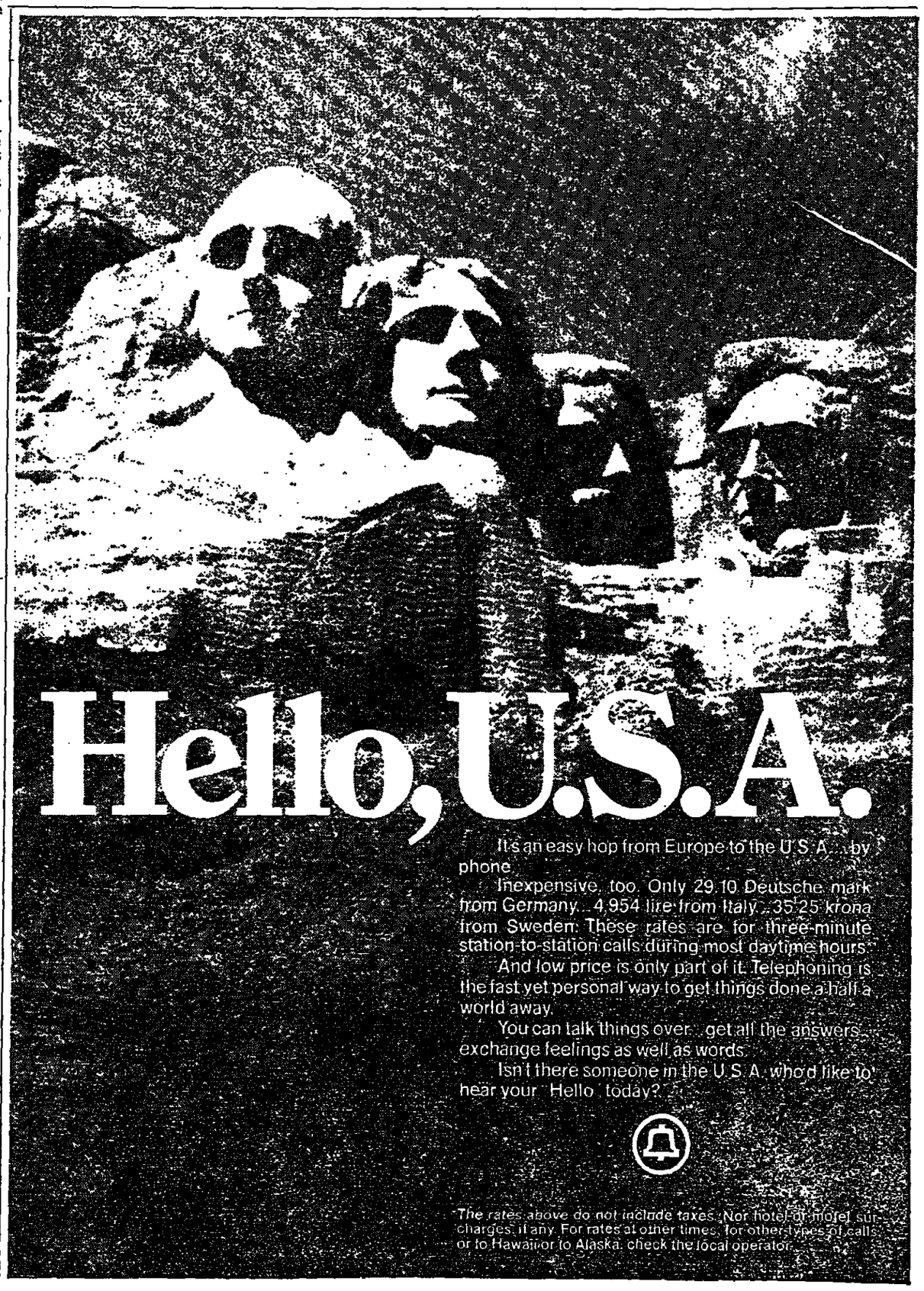
"We shall have for guests mostly animals, birds, nobles, gardeners, artists, saints and fools."

The heroine, Verdine, replies, "Fun is worth any amount of preparation."

Four Designers to Pay Homage to Balenciaga

PARIS, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Four high fashion designers of Paris will present a homage to their late colleague, Cristobal Balenciaga, in his birthplace of Saint Sebastian, Spain, Aug. 26, they announced yesterday.

Designers Hubert de Givenchy, Emanuel Ungaro, Pierre Balmain and Philippe Venet each will show 15 models of their creations to help inaugurate an exposition of Balenciaga designs. The city plans to erect a bust of the late designer, spokesmen for the designers said.



New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	78
Algemene bank	322.50
Amrobank	82.50
AKU	43.40
Fokker	41
Heineken	223
H.V.A.	92
Holland-Am.	137
Hoogovens	75.70
I.O.S Ltd	69.15
I.P.H.	82.75
K.L.M.	114.60
Philips new	57.90
Robeco	266.50
Rolinco	201
Royal Dutch	125.90
Unilever	130
Var.Machine	129

Brussels

Arbed	4.580
Ast.d.Mines	2.050
Cock-Ougrée	1.244
Electrobel	6.950
Lambert	5.450
Pétrofina	5.050
Ph.Gevaert	1.635
Soc.Générale	2.865
So vay	2.75
U-[illegible]ère	1.965

Düsseldorf

AEG	134
Aug.Thyssen	78.50
BA[illegible]	169.10
Bayer	141
Commerzbk	243
Cont.Gummi	93.50
Daimler-Ber	423
Demag	206
DeutBank	342
DresdeBank	263
Gels Aktien	78.80
Hoechster	151.20
Hoesch	63.80
Karstadt	470
Kauthof	254.70
K+S	137.20
Lufthansa	79
Mannesmann	213.40
Metallges	317
Rheinstahl	91.70
[illegible] new	177
Siemens	272.50
Veba	152.50
Volkswagen	152

London

Anglo-AmCo	43.67
Anglo-Amin.	121½
BarclayBank	4.22
BeechamGr.	0.45
Bowater	1.76
BritAmTob.	3.27
Brit.Oxygen	0.67
Brit.Petrole.	5.55
B[illegible]	0.37½
Chartered	2.37
Courtaulds	1.70
Chrysler	0.22
Daggafont	0.18
DeBeer Dat.	3.67
Decca Rec	0.73
Distillers	1.75
Dunlop	1.42
ElMusInd	1.30
FreeStGed	7.20
GEC	1.64
Glaxo Gr	4.32
Gt.Uni.S	3.16
Guinness	1.89
Hawker-Sidd	3.49
Hudson-Bay	8.55
ImpChem	2.25

*Ex-dividend.

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BROKERS FOR:
Stocks-Eurobonds-Eurodeposits

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*.33¾	*.29
Coffee 4 Santos lb	*.61	+.43
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 53½ yd	.21	*.17
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	120.00	114.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton	82.25	74.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	37.00	33.00
Lead spot lb.	15½-16	14-14½
Copper elec lb.	50½-50¾	.52¾-.53
Tin (Straits) lb.	1.77½	1.65¾
Zinc, E St. L basis, lb	.18	.17
Silver N.Y., oz.	1.79½	1.58½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	413.5	384.2

* Nominal. † Asked.

Milan

Fiat	2,240
Pirelli	2,200
Generali	52,250
Italcementi	23,500
Montecatini	282
Olivetti	2,760
Pirelli	1,637
Snia Viscosa	1,237
Terni	1,650

Paris

Air Liquide	370
Béghin	265
BNCI	12.95
Cantrex	75.10
C.G.E.	545
C.S.F.	75.50
Cit Alcatel	93.90
CieBancaire	750
Crédit Foncier	177
Crédit Lyonn.	—
DeBeers	35
Eurafrance	142.60
Fin.Par Bas	223
Fr.Pétrol	217
GerBan	377
ICM	1,725
ImpOil	151
Ind[illegible]	153.60
Mach Bull	20.10
Michelin	1,570
Mobil	223
Pechiney	113
OmniumPét.	342
Rhône-Marc.	82
Péchiney	154.90
Peugeot	414.80
Radio Tech.	421
Rh.Poulenc	173.30
Rio Tinto	70.05
Royal Dutch	137.70
St Gobain	123.10
Schneider	133
Shell	190
Simca	—
Sac.Générale	—
Suez	371.50
Thomson	177
Young [illegible]	—

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,040
B.Bovari	1,320
Ciba-Geigy	2,305
Cr.Suisse	4,250
Fischer	1,230
Hoff-Roche bl	213 000
Nestlé	3,875
Sandoz	3,870
SBG Suisse	4,045
Sulzer	552
U.B. Suisse	4,425

Market Summary

Aug. 9, 1972

Most Actives—New York

Varian Assn	251,600	25¾	+1⅛
Curtiss Wrt	155,200	24¾	— ⅛
Cluett Pea	182,500	17½	+½
Holiday Inn	185,000	41¼	— ½
Am Airlin	167,100	31	+ ½
Cert-teed	157,700	21½	—1
Litton Ind	166,600	13¾	+1⅛
Tenneco	147,800	25½	+ ¾
MadSqGar	133,500	3¾	+ ¼
Evans Pd	132,000	22	+ ¾
Delta AirL	131,400	57⅛	+1⅝
Am Tel&Tel	125,700	41¾	
Gulf Oil	124,600	27⅞	+ ⅛
EastnAirL	111,900	27½	+ ⅝
IntTelTel	102,200	54⅝	— ⅛

Volume all stocks, 15,720,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks, 2,230,900 shares.
Ratio 15 stocks, 14.60 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks, 128.77.
New 1972 highs, 87; lows, 67.
Issues traded in: 1,704.
Advances, 732; declines, 681; unchanged: 351.
N.Y. stock index: 60.92 +0.05: industrials: 67.25 +0.07; transportation: 49.89 +0.57; utility: 36.18 +0.03; finance: 77.24 —0.40.

Most Actives—American

Telecromp	118,700	4¼	— ⅛
Champ Ho	111,500	1⅞	+ ⅞
Cyntek	49,900	9¾	— ¼
Lafay Radio	43,700	3⅝	+2⅛
New Proc	43,600	23½	+2¼
Pordaroc Sy	31,100	5¾	—1¾
CIMcGr wt	35,200	4⅛	+ ⅛
Alleg Airl	35,100	18	+ ⅝
Hycel Inc	35,100	13⅛	+1⅛
Am Israeli	34,100	13½	— ½

Approx total stock sales 3,510,000
Stock sales year ago 2,453,145

American Stock Index

High	Low	Close	N.C.
27.25	26.76	26.79	+.01

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	952.66	955.57	942.56	951.16	—1.28
20 Trn	334.87	337.44	333.94	336.65	+2.36
15 Util	107.04	107.39	106.24	106.82	—0.06
65 Stk	313.63	316.77	311.38	314.61	+0.57

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	125.10	122.39	124.29	+.18
20 Railroads	43.61	42.74	43.26	+.37
55 Utilities	54.13	53.47	53.83	+.05
500 Stocks	131.57	128.78	130.56	+.17

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Aug. 3	297,024	457,074	3,393
Aug. 7	283,233	462,143	3,675
Aug. 4	275,817	432,575	2,662
Aug. 2	303,631	469,172	2,415
Aug. 1	28,661	407,299	3,903

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

Aug. 9, 1972

World sugar No. 11: Sept. 5.84-80, Oct. 5.88-69, March '73 6.42-43, May '73 6.50-48, July '73 6.49 b, Sept. '73 6.37 n, Oct. '73 6.22 n.

Wool: Oct. 124.0 b, Dec. 123.0 b, March '73 122.5 b, May '73 118.8 n.

Cocoa: Sept. 29.30, Dec. 29.76, March '73 30.14, May '73 30.34, July '73 30.71, Sept. '73 31.08.

Copper: Sept. 48.25, Oct. 42.60, Dec. 49.20, Jan. '73 49.65, March '73 50.30, May '73 50.75, Sept. '73 51.65.

Orange Juice (frozen concentrated): Sept. 54.85, Nov. 49.15 b, Jan. '73 44.05, March '73 44.45, May '73 44.70 b.

Potatoes: Nov. 3.73, March '73 4.50, April '73 4.70, May '73 5.35.

Silver: Sept. 127.80, Dec. 133.70, Jan. '73 181.50, March '73 138.30, May '73 193.00, July '73 191.70, Sept. '73 193.20, Dec. '73 195.80.

(a) asked. (b) bid. (n) nominal.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Oct.	29.76	29.79	29.13	29.68	+.6
Dec.	28.33	28.41	28.31	28.40	—.3
March	28.38	28.93	28.60	28.72	—.3
May	29.38	29.39	29.31	29.32	+.5
July	27.58	27.60	27.37	27.47	+.8
Oct.	22.85	29.07	28.35	28.73	+.8
Dec.	28.53	28.74	28.53	28.73	+.10

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Sep	1.76	1.77½	1.73½	1.74¾	1.79
Dec	1.81	1.82½	1.78	1.80½	1.85
Mar	1.84	1.86½	1.82	1.83½	1.88¾
May	1.82½	1.85½	1.80¾	1.82½	1.88½
CORN					
Sep	1.27½	1.27½	1.26½	1.26½	1.27½
Dec	1.27¾	1.27¾	1.26¾	1.26¾	1.27¾
Mar	1.31½	1.32½	1.31	1.31½	1.33
May	1.35½	1.35½	1.34	1.35½	1.35
Jul	1.37¾	1.37¾	1.35¾	1.36½	1.33¾
SOYBEANS					
Aug	3.67	3.68½	3.62	3.62	3.66¾
Sep	3.51¾	3.53	3.47¾	3.48½	3.52¾
Nov	3.33½	3.33¾	3.29½	3.31¼	3.33¾
Jan	3.37¾	3.37¾	3.32½	3.34½	3.37½
Mar	3.41½	3.41¾	3.35¾	3.37	3.41¾
May	3.43	3.44¾	3.41	3.37	3.44¾
Jul	3.45½	3.46½	3.42½	3.43¼	3.48¾
SOYBEAN OIL					
Aug	10.54	10.63	10.33	10.61	10.51
Sep	10.63	10.67	10.44	10.55	10.53
Oct	10.51	10.63	10.37	10.53	10.51
Nov	10.49	10.65	10.34	10.63	10.47
Dec	10.46	10.67	10.35	10.63	10.46
Jan	10.53	10.72	10.39	10.65	b10.49
Mar	10.53	10.78	10.45	a10.66	10.53
May	10.62	10.82	10.53	10.76	10.63
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Aug	103.10	108.10	106.00	106.20	103.00
Sep	107.70	107.75	106.00	106.20	107.70
Oct	102.40	102.40	100.50	101.70	102.40
Nov	99.30	99.30	98.00	a63.15	a99.20
Dec	98.00	98.10	96.60	96.60	97.90
Jan	97.80	98.20	96.60	96.60	97.90
Mar	98.90	99.00	97.50	97.50	98.85
May	98.75	99.75	98.20	a98.20	a99.70
SILVER					
Aug	179.20	134.00	177.50	132.50	180.50
Oct	181.10	185.20	180.30	184.00	182.50
Dec	183.30	187.50	182.00	186.00	184.40
Feb	184.50	189.00	184.00	187.70	186.50
Apr	187.10	191.20	185.70	189.40	188.20
Jun	189.00	192.10	186.90	190.90	190.00
Aug	189.80	193.30	189.40	192.50	191.70
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Aug	36.30	36.30	35.90	35.97	36.47
Oct	33.90	33.90	33.40	33.55	34.00
Dec	33.97	33.97	33.52	33.62	34.00
Feb	34.90	34.90	34.50	34.60	34.87
Apr	34.55	34.67	34.37	b34.42	34.70
Jun	34.77	34.77	34.55	34.70	34.90
Aug	34.25	34.55	34.43	34.55	n34.35

Sales: Aug 1117; Oct 1073; Dec 1053; Feb 577; Apr 173; Jun 22; Aug 25.

SHELL EGGS

Aug	25.00	b25.00	25.00	b25.00	n25.00
Sep	31.65	32.00	31.25	32.00	31.55
Oct	33.35	33.35	31.60	32.45	32.50
Nov	37.75	33.20	37.40	b33.20	37.50
Dec	37.50	37.50	33.65	37.40	33.10
Jan	33.90	37.50	33.85	37.50	33.90
Feb	37.50	37.50	33.50	33.50	b37.65
Mar	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
Apr	33.55	38.55	33.55	33.55	33.55

Sales: Aug 5; Sep 103; Oct 103; Nov 173; Dec 545; Jan 23; Feb 5; Mar 2; Apr 2.

LIVE HOGS

Aug	29.85	28.90	28.77	28.90	29.00
Oct	25.45	26.50	25.20	26.50	26.55
Dec	26.37	26.42	26.25	26.42	25.50
Feb	26.42	26.50	26.20	26.50	26.52
Apr	24.27	24.35	24.15	b24.27	24.45
Jun	25.15	b25.15	24.02	25.05	25.25
Jul	25.12	25.12	25.12	25.12	25.25
Aug	23.90	23.97	23.70	23.97	24.15
Oct	22.70	22.70	22.50	22.50	22.70

Sales: Aug 331; Oct 357; Dec 472; Feb 233; Apr 63; Jun 3; Jul 1; Aug 3; Oct 6.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES

Aug	36.53	36.63	35.53	36.35	36.95
Feb	41.05	41.63	41.25	42.00	42.20
Mar	41.10	41.25	40.42	41.15	41.45
May	40.60	40.77	40.07	40.70	41.00
Jul	39.60	39.60	39.15	39.63	39.85
Aug	37.50	b37.70	37.50	37.70	33.10

Sales: Aug 573; Feb 475; Mar 507; May 103; Jul 9; Aug 5.

Open Interest: Aug 3448; Feb 6250; Mar 1473; May 362; Jul 160; Aug 52.

b—Bid a—asked n—Nominal

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-57

Alleg Lud pf	Fairch Cam	MSL Ind
AmAir Flit	Ferro Corp	Nat Starch
Am Medical	Gard Denv	OhE 7.34pf
Am Motors	Halliburtn	Pac Petrol
ARA Svc	Hammond	Panh EPL
Ashld Oil pf	Health-tex	PSEG 7.52pf
Bank of Va	Heller Int	Revlon
Brist Myer	Heller Int pf	Potchw Con
BristMy pf	Herc Inc	Rohm Haas
Cefar Trac	Honeywell	Rubberma
Cessna Air	IBM	Sangamo El
CIT Financl	ITE Imperl	Schrng Plgh
CBS	Jeffrn Pilot	Searle GD
Con Frght	Maremont	Texas Inst
Corng Glass	Massey F	Unit Gas
Crown Crk	Mesa Petrol	Varian Asso
East Kodak	MesaP sr pf	Walkerth
Emery Air	Miles Lab	Weshvaco pf
Esquire	Motorola	Whal Fry wi

NEW LOWS-47

Allgen Inc	Empire Fin	Merrill Lyn
Allied Strs	Evans Pd	Natlnd .85pf
A Medicorp	Extendcar	NewEng TT
Am Shipbldg	Farah Mfg	Norlnd PS
Am T&T wi	FedNat Mtg	OhPw 7.65pf
Amocx Cp	FlaPowLt	Pet Inc pf
Amrep Corp	Gamb 1.75pf	wiReady Ipf
Batl GE pfB	Granby Min	Reliab Str
Barber Oil	Interk Inc	Seland Corp
Blue Bell	JimW 1.60pf	SCOA Ind
Brown Grp	Joy Mfg	Servomat
Carrier Cp	KCPL 4.56pf	Shapell Ind
Celanese	Katy Ind	Stauff Chem
Cert-teed	Katylnd pfB	Tandy Corp
Check Mot	Kaysr Roth	Thompn JW
Ches Ohio	Koehn Corp	Thrifty Drg
Clev Pltts	Lennar Cp	Triangl Ind
ClevePlt spl	LincNat pf	Well McLn
CluettPea	LomN Fin	White Motor
CmE 1.42pf	Marley Co	Wisbold Str
Crane Co	Martin Inc	Wrigley
Dean Witter	Maytag	
EMemMg	Medusa Cp	

U.S. Soybean Sale Seen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has bought between 35 and 40 million bushels of U.S. soybeans valued at about $125 million, informed sources said today.

هكذا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

BUSINESS — FINANCE

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1972

...Net ...arter ... 14% ...nings ...ent Rise

(AP-DJ).— ...ilever group ...quarter in- ...oday of 14 ...recent rise in ...£32.6 million ...million, com- ...earlier. profit ...sales of £787 ...of the group ...y 22 percent ...n the year- ...while sales ...£357 million ...ch arm were ...£21.6 million ...year earlier. ...recent to £484 ...illion. ...months of the ...totaled £55 ...percent from ...r ago. Sales ...£1.6 billion ...that in com- ...arter figures ...rencies were ...ring on the ...al parities at ...ion had been ...change rates, ...ordinary cap- ...ld have been ...million it said. ...of the food ...he group said, ...ceptions being ...s in Germany: ...re bad weather ...d a setback. ...als and animal ...to improve. ...rents rose.

...d Profits Rise

...B.C., Aug. 9 ...half operating ...tan Bloedel rose ...3.5 million from ...r earlier. ...ercent to $446.5 ...8 million. ...e latest period ...dal gain of $1.5 ...s a share, from ...forward, which ...ncome $20.9 mil- ...es do not include ...of $467,000, or 2 ...r unrecoverable ...le final net in- ...lion, or 43 cents ...o. ...chairman, said ...s for lumber, ...kaging products ...ong with slowly ...d for pulp and ...d in the sub- ...provement from ...level. However, ...be optimistic to ...first half's rate ...can be main- ...the balance of ...nant production ...since the end ...arter because of

...pany ...orts

...ndard

	1972	1971
...).	171.2	155.5
...	3.8	4.8
...	0.33	0.41
...).	478.0	499.5
...	9.3	13.8
...	0.08	1.20

...co

	1972	1971
...).	163.8	148.5
...	11.86	8.16
...	0.73	0.51
...).	$15.9	293.0
...	20.47	15.94
...	1.26	1.00

...a Deficit

...9 (AP-DJ).— ...verall balance-of ...of 2.59 billion ...6 million) in the ...mpared with a ...illion francs in ...and a surplus of ...cs in the year- ...evisional figures ...by the Finance

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

American Can $105 Million Writeoff

American Can Co. expects to have an after-tax extraordinary charge against net income this year of $105 million—the result of its discontinuing or consolidating nine obsolete or uneconomically-located U.S. can-making plants and transferring the business to other facilities. It also plans to sell three pulp and paper facilities. The effect will be an extraordinary charge equal to about $6 a share. Earnings from operations are expected to exceed the $2.66 a share earned in 1971. The company says it expects to continue the present common stock dividend of $2.20 a share per year.

Sony Forecasts Higher Profits

Sony expects to report an 11 percent rise in sales, from the previous period to more than 104 billion yen (about $338 million) and an after-tax profit rise of 16 percent to 7 billion yen for the six months ending in October. Senior managing director Noboru Yoshii says. Sony hopes gross sales will continue to increase at the annual rate of about 20 percent in the next two or three years. At present, about 48 percent of production is sold in the domestic market, while about 10 percent is exported to Europe.

Japanese Develop Air Purifier

Two Japanese firms have developed a purifier designed to remove carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide and nitrous oxides from the air. Sinko Shoji a trading firm, and Kashita Co. say that in trials, the purifier removed 93 percent of the carbon monoxide, 98 percent of the sulphurous acid gas and more than 70 percent of the nitrous oxide content of outside air flowing into a room. They say the purifier also removed 99 percent of the odorous organic matter and 85 to 95 percent of the dust in the air. A standard model of the purifier, using no more than four kilowatt hours of electricity, can process 1,000 cubic meters of air an hour, keeping the air clean in 100 square meters of room space.

Saab Scraps Assembly Line

Saab-Scania has opened a new Swedish auto factory in which the traditional assembly line principle is abandoned and replaced by workers in groups. The idea, a spokesman says, is to give workers greater job satisfaction. A month ago Volvo, Sweden's largest auto firm, disclosed plans to make a similar change. Both companies say higher construction costs of the new factories would be countered by higher productivity, with a lower labor turnover and lower rate of absenteeism.

Britain Reduces BSC Debt

Total debt of the state-owned British Steel Corp. (BSC) is being reduced by £150 million as of Sept. 15. The government says the financial objective—return on capital—has been set at 8 percent a year in the four years ending March 1977. It has written off the £112 million loss of 1971 and the anticipated £70 million maximum loss this year.

Japanese Bid to Develop Peru Copper

A Japanese mining association has offered to develop the giant Michiquillay copper deposits in Peru's northern state of Cajamarca. Details of the offer were not immediately available. A concession for development of the deposits formerly was held by American Smelting & Refining and reverted to the state in 1970 after the U.S. firm announced that it would be unable to meet government requirements for development. Michiquillay is thought to be capable of yielding approximately 130,000 tons of copper a year. Peru's current annual copper production totals approximately 230,000 tons.

Army Cancels Development Of Helicopter

Sources Say Lockheed Craft Lost Competition

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—The Army has decided to end development of the Cheyenne gunship helicopter by Lockheed Aircraft, informed military and congressional sources said today. Over $400 million has already been spent in developing the aircraft.

They said that the Army intends to begin development of a new, less expensive, relatively simple helicopter this fall to provide the airborne fire support needed by troops in the field.

In a letter to the Armed Services Committee of Congress today, the Army said it decided to terminate the Cheyenne when recently concluded competitive flight evaluation tests showed, that a smaller, less expensive gunship could do the job.

The congressionally ordered evaluation compared the Cheyenne with a Bell helicopter and a larger gunship prototype from the Sikorsky division of United Aircraft called the Blackhawk.

The evaluation, finished last week, found that the relatively simple less expensive and smaller Cobra could do the job better than the Cheyenne or Blackhawk.

The Cobra costs less than $500,000 per helicopter, or less than one-fifth of estimated cost of a Cheyenne.

The sources warned, however, that the test results do not necessarily mean that the Bell helicopter division of Textron Inc. necessarily stands the best chance of winning the contract to develop the new gunship.

They said that although the new gunship will be a relatively simple, easily maintained machine, it will still be more sophisticated than Bell's Cobra.

The companies competing for the new transport helicopter contract—Boeing, Bell and Sikorsky—would most likely have the advantage in the competition for the new gunship, the sources said.

The Army allowed Lockheed to keep $54 million it had received for delivery of 10 test aircraft even though they would not perform, the sources said.

It also gave the company $36 million to settle production contract termination claims against it by subcontract.

Airlines, IBM Star in Dull Trading

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Airline issues and IBM moved aloft today, on the New York Stock Exchange, while prices generally held to their level pattern of the two previous sessions.

There was no compelling news to move stock prices either way and the market responded with equanimity.

IBM, the leading NYSE glamour stock, was a special case, however, rising 5 1/4 to 423 1/2, its highest price ever.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 1.28 to 951.16, although some other averages showed small advances. American Can, one of the Dow's 30 components, fell 1 1/8 to 31 1/8.

Delta Air Lines rose 1 5/8 to 57 1/8 in brisk trading. Showing fractional gains on the active list were American Airlines and Eastern Air Lines. In less active trading, Northwest gained 1 3/4 to 41 1/8.

Part of the improvement in the recently depressed airline sector was ascribed to encouraging traffic figures for July. Argus Research, noting that "airline stocks are now down nearly 30 percent from their May highs," described the group as once again in a buying range. Airline issues, Argus added, "are likely to remain highly sensitive to current news."

Pacific Southwest Airlines rose 1 1/2 to 23 1/2. It met selling pressure last week, after the California Public Utilities Commission denied it a fare increase.

Varian Associates, the volume leader, moved up 1 3/8 at 20 3/8. The company, which recently showed a sharp improvement in quarterly net income, gained today on expectations of a further gain in earnings for fiscal 1972.

Curtiss-Wright, No. 2 on the active roster, fell 3/4 to 44 3/4 after opening 3 points higher.

Trading was halted late yesterday in Curtiss-Wright when it was selling at 45 1/2, down 2 1/4, following Ford's report that it agreed to license and develop the Stirling engine—a quiet, low-pollution engine.

Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad advanced 4 3/4 to 102 1/4. A federal court turned down a request by the Missouri Pacific Railroad to halt the proposed merger of the Illinois Central and Gulf, Mobile. Missouri Pacific fell 1/2 to 69, and Illinois Central was up 7/8 to 32 5/8.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.01 to 26.90. Teleprompter led the most active list, down 1/4 to 43 1/4. Second most active Champion Home Builders was up 7/8 to 19 3/8.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index rose 0.03 to 136.58.

The corporate market continued to advance in fairly active trading.

In the government sector, the federal funds rate tightened through the day, at one point hitting 5 1/2 percent, and closed at 5 percent. The Federal Reserve was in the market making overnight repurchase agreements having the effect of pumping funds into the banking system. Treasury bills were about unchanged.

'72 Profits Gain Is Put at 15-20%

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Corporate earnings reports thus far this year indicate that after-tax corporate profits are on a track for a forecasted 15 to 20 percent increase, according to a report from Goldman, Sachs & Co.

"After-tax profits for all manufacturing industries should rise somewhat more rapidly than the 15 to 20 percent average gain expected for all U.S. corporations," the Wall Street firm said.

It expects the largest 1972 pre-tax profit increases in the furniture, lumber and wood products, paper, nonelectrical machinery and electrical machinery manufacturing industries. The smallest increases should occur in the leather, petroleum, tobacco and food and beverage industries.

Bundesbank May Relax Ban On Bond Sales to Foreigners

FRANKFURT, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ).—The Bundesbank is considering relaxing some of its restrictions on purchases by non-residents of domestic bonds, a central bank spokesman said today.

The object is to allow non-resident holders of domestic bonds to sell their holdings and to be able to reinvest the proceeds in other domestic bond issues without requiring Bundesbank approval for the new purchases.

The subject has been discussed with representatives of leading West German credit institutions yesterday and today, the spokesman said.

The Bundesbank's central bank council, scheduled to meet tomorrow, will also discuss the matter, he said, adding that it is impossible to speculate on the outcome.

Purchases of domestic bonds by non-residents were made subject to Bundesbank approval on June 29, when the cabinet introduced a number of measures to ward off unwanted foreign exchange inflows in the wake of the pound sterling's float.

In general, such approval was not given by the central bank.

It also meant that non-resident holders of bonds purchased prior to June 29 were virtually barred from shifting their holdings to other domestic bonds.

Most banks active in the bond trade have raised strong objections to this aspect of the restrictions, arguing that the mere reinvestment by a non-resident was not bringing in foreign currency.

While Bundesbank officials refrained from speculating on the outcome of current considerations, it is generally assumed that some way will be found to facilitate such bond transactions without much central bank formality.

Inflation Speeds In W. Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ).—The West German cost of living index rose 0.8 percent in July from June and was up 5.6 percent from a year earlier the federal statistics office reported today.

The office noted that the index rise in May from the year-earlier month was 5.1 percent and in June 5.4 percent, indicating that the cost of living index, a major barometer of inflationary trends, is climbing at an accelerated speed.

'Do-Gooder' Funds Are Doing Not So Well

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ).—The "do-gooders" new U.S. mutual funds that invest exclusively in companies they regard as socially responsible, are not making as much money as they expected. More importantly, perhaps, they are not persuading many companies to work in the public interest for consumer protection, civil rights and a clean environment as well as for a profit.

Few mutual funds of any sort are making vast profits for investors these days. But the do-gooders are doing considerably worse than average. Currently, there are four such funds, and all have suffered drops in their net asset values per share. The one with the smallest drop is the Dreyfus Third Century Fund, which has registered a .09 percent decline in net asset value per share since its initial offering in March.

The worst performer is the Vantage Ten Ninety Fund, which has dropped 8.91 percent since Jan. 1 and has stopped selling its shares to the public pending a merger with a more conventional fund.

Pax World Fund, which "wants to make a contribution to world peace," will not invest in the 100 largest defense contractors or in companies with 5 percent or more of gross sales derived from such contracts.

One of the funds' biggest problems is an indifferent reception by the investing public. First Spectrum Fund, founded last year, had aimed for $15 million in assets by the end of this year through the public sale of its shares. Later, the goal was lowered to $5 million but so far its fund has raised only about $250,000 and attracted only 110 shareholders.

Do-good fund officials believe that many investors who profess concern for social problems are not really willing to back ideas with their own money. In addition, a number of institutions that have taken strong public positions on social issues and thus might seem likely customers for do-gooders simply do not invest in mutual funds of any sort, preferring to manage their own money and to make their own social judgments.

Not surprisingly, much of the mutual-fund industry remains skeptical of the do-good funds. "Social funds are a fad," says the chairman of one large, conventional mutual fund. "You can't make money on good intentions," adds the mutual-fund manager of a brokerage firm.

Critics argue that by requiring companies they invest in to pursue social as well as financial goals, the do-good funds have so restricted their portfolios that profits are all but impossible.

U.S. Guaranteed $100 Million Loan

Pennsy Exhausts Its Cash

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Trustees of Penn Central Transportation Co. said today they have exhausted the $100 million government-guaranteed loan granted in 1971.

The court-approved withdrawal of the last $15 million received from sale of trustees' certificates, was used to cover payroll and operating expenses.

Penn Central also said court orders have been signed that will allow the sale of rail commuter property and facilities in Boston to the Massachusetts Bay Area Transportation Authority, contingent on certain conditions.

Additionally, a court order was signed approving settlement with the trustee of the New Haven Railroad.

The two actions will make available $10 million of unrestricted cash, the trustees said.

Pennsy also said it sold to Western International Hotels, a subsidiary of UAL Inc., its Barclay Hotel in midtown New York City, for $21.8 million.

The sale is subject to approval of the court which is overseeing the railroad's reorganization.

If the sale is appoved, it is expected that proceeds will be replaced in escrow subject to creditors' claims and will not be available to meet immediate needs, the railroad added.

Sony Defies Suit Threat From Big W. German Firm

COLOGNE, West Germany, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ).—Sony Corp. of Japan, through its local sales outlet, has started selling color television receivers in West Germany in defiance of a threat by AEG-Telefunken to obtain a legal ban of such sales.

"We're going ahead with our distribution to retailers regardless of what AEG-Telefunken says," a Sony spokesman said today.

Last week, AEG-Telefunken said it had instructed its lawyers to file a suit to bar Sony's color receivers from the market here. This followed futile efforts by the German firm to extend a license for its PAL, or phase alternation by line, system to Sony.

AEG-Telefunken maintains that in countries that have adopted PAL, receivers marketed must be made under some form of PAL license. Other Japanese manufacturers, such as Matsushita and Hitachi, have obtained PAL licenses from AEG-Telefunken.

Sony claims that its receivers, equipped with the Trinitron tube developed by Sony, can be marketed in PAL territory without requiring a license.

U.K. Court Bars Global Resources' Aug. 16 Meeting

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ).—A hight court in London today enjoined Global Natural Resources Ltd., the U. non-resident company that holds the oil and gas properties spun off from the Fund of Funds, from holding its annual meeting scheduled for Aug. 16 in Nassau, the Bahamas.

The injunction was obtained by Edouard Van Remoortel, a Belgian citizen who is a symphony orchestra conductor. The court ordered Global to pay his costs in the case.

Lawyers representing Global said the meeting would be canceled and a new one called.

Shareholder Approval Sought

Global shareholders were to be asked to approve the purchase of Property Resources Ltd. in return for the issuance of 950,000 Global shares.

As previously reported, most of the assets of Investment Properties International Ltd. (IPI), a cash-rich real estate investment concern once controlled by IOS Ltd., the Geneva-based mutual fund group, were sold to Property Resources for 78 percent of its class A shares.

The result of Global's purchase would have been a merger of IPI and Global.

Notice was Defective

Global's lawyers said it submitted to Mr. Van Remoortel's contention that the notice of the annual meeting was defective. British law requires 21 days' notice of an annual meeting and, lawyers said, the company had not been able to give proper notice in London because industrial disputes prevented publication of the national newspapers for several days.

Mr. Van Remoortel has stated that he is dissatisfied about lack of information from management concerning IPI and Global activities.

Uranium Deposits Excite Brazilians

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ).—A recent discovery of uranium deposits in Brazil's Minas Gerais state has reactivated the uranium fever that swept Brazil in 1968-69, when the government paid rewards of up to $300 to anyone who found new deposits.

Mines and Energy Minister Antonio Dias Leite spoke in glowing terms about the deposits near the south-central city of Belo Horizonte.

He cautioned, however, that it is too early to estimate the deposits' economic potential.

West German technicians, working under contract for the national nuclear energy commission, participated in aerial surveys that uncovered the deposits, which present "startling possibilities," according to the minister. They are 200 times larger than those now commercially exploited here, he said, and have a uranium content of 1.3 percent, compared with 0.3 percent in other Brazilian deposits.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Aug. 9, 1972

	Today	Previous
Ster. ($ per £).	2.4541-43	2.463
Belg. fr. (A)...	43.42-46	43.41-44
Belg. fr. (B)...	43.81-82	43.805-815
Deutsche mark.	3.1803	3.1795
Danish krone..	6.9560-75	6.961-62
Escudo.....	26.90-93	26.90-93
Fr. fr. (A) ...	4.727-729	4.7275-.73
Fr. fr. (B).....	5.0005-.007	5.001-.002
Guilder.....	3.1905-95	3.199-.200
Israeli pound...	4.20	4.20
Lira.....	581.00-.20	581.10-.30
Peseta.....	69.4600-4675	69.475-.485
Schilling	22.92-.935	22.93-.9450
Sw. krona	4.723-.724	4.724-.725
Swiss franc.....	3.775-.778	3.775-.778
Yen	301.10	301.10

A: Free. B: Commercial.

WIRZ 11.063.8

In Tokyo, too, you will find a branch of the Swiss Bank Corporation. It's not for nothing that people call us the international Swiss bank.

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SWISS BANK CORPORATION
Furukawa-Sogo Bldg., 2-6-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku
P.O.Box Central 513, Tokyo (Japan)

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1872 1972 1972 1872

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Total assets of over Sfr. 39 000 million

Offices in Basle, Berne, Biel, La Chaux-de-Fonds, Chiasso, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne, Lugano, Neuchâtel, St. Gall, Schaffhouse, Sion, Zurich and throughout Switzerland. Branches in London, New York, San Francisco and Tokyo. Subsidiaries, affiliated companies and representatives in Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Casablanca, Guayaquil, Hong Kong, Johannesburg, Lima, Los Angeles, Madrid, Mexico, Montreal, Nassau (Bahamas), Panama, Paris, Rabat, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney and Toronto.

General Management in Basle, Aeschenvorstadt 1, and in Zurich, Paradeplatz 6.

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In the New Canada Issue:
What Swiss Banks Choose When They Invest in Canada
4 Canadian Stocks Already up 100% in 1972
5 No-Load Funds and How They Perform
Euro-Bonds: Best Buys
120 International Funds and Their 5 Year Records
44 Investments to Stay Away From!
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in s	100s. First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27½	23½	Nat Fuel 1.74	25	24⅝	24½	24⅛	24½+	⅛
31¼	21½	Nat Gen! .50	34	26¼	26⅝	26⅛	26¼—	¼
20⅝	17	Nat Gyp 1.03	94	17⅞	18	17⅝	17⅞—	¼
33⅝	15¼	N Home .15e	71	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅝	
9⅝	5⅛	Nat Indust	94	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞—	⅜
14¼	10¼	Natind pf.60	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
15⅝	14	Natind pf1.25	6	14⅛	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
39⅝	30⅝	N Prest 1.10a	11	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝	
34	25⅛	NatSvcIn .68	19	32⅞	33⅛	31⅞	32 +	⅝
48¼	34½	Nat Stand .75	19	42⅝	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛+	⅝
50⅝	38⅛	N Starch .64b	11	50⅛	51	50½	51 +	⅝
45	39	Nat Steel 2.50	64	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞—	⅛
74	10⅝	Nat Tea .93	23	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
23	16¾	NatUnEl .90a	13	18⅝	18⅞	17⅝	17⅞—	⅝
64⅞	45	Natomas .25	212	60⅝	60⅝	58⅝	58⅞—1⅛	
19⅝	15½	Nautune .40	29	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
38	30⅝	NavPow 1.30	50	33⅝	34	33⅝	34 +	⅛
23¼	16½	Newbrry .72a	60	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
52	44½	Newb pf 3.75	x30	45	45	45	45	
24⅞	23	N EngEl 1.62	51	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞+	⅛
36	31½	NE TT 2.36	116	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞—	⅛
24	15	Newhall .30	33	16½	16½	15⅞	15⅞—	⅞
35⅛	25	Newmnt 1.84	38	26⅝	27½	26⅝	27¼+	⅛
115	94¼	Newmt pf4.50	2	100½	100½	100½	100½+	½
20	13⅞	NYHonR .20e	19	19	19¼	19	19 —	⅛
34½	28¼	NYS EG 2.08	18	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	⅛
65	49	NYSEI pf3.75	x10	50	50	50	50 —	½
17⅝	15	Niag MP 1.10	55	16	16	15⅝	16	
85	80	Nia M pf 4.10	x50	81	81	81	81	+1
14	11⅝	NL Ind 1	107	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
47⅞	35⅝	NLT Co .54a	231	44	44¼	43	44	
85¼	68½	Norfolk W 5	15	69⅛	69½	69⅛	69½+	⅝
27⅞	21⅛	NorfnCp .60e	155	24⅛	25¼	24⅛	25 +	⅝
58¼	38¼	Norrislm 1.04	x26	51⅛	52¼	51⅛	52¼+	½
21⅛	17	NoACoal .60	7	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
34⅝	28⅝	NoA Mt 2.32e	33	30	30⅝	30	30	
39⅝	25⅝	No Am Phil 1	39	36	36	35	35	—1⅝
34⅛	30⅝	NoAmRk 1.60	x75	33⅝	33	33⅛	33⅛	¼
91½	81	NoARk pf4.75	12	86½	87	86	87	
32	27⅛	NoARk pf1.35	2	30½	30½	30½	30½+	⅝
15⅛	14	Norest Ut .96	93	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
16⅛	12½	NorCenGs .60	26	12⅞	13	12⅝	13 +	¼
30⅛	24⅞	NoIllGas 1.82	43	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26½—	⅛
32⅛	28¼	NoIlGs pf1.90	2	28⅞	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛+	½
28¼	22½	No In PS 1.32	84	22¼	22¼	21⅝	22⅛—	⅝
48¼	36¼	NoNGas .60	117	38¼	38¼	37⅞	38 +	⅛
91	87	No NG pf6.40	x20	89	89	89	89	+1
93	83	No NG pf5.80	250	86½	86½	86½	86½+1½	
91½	84⅝	No NG pf5.50	x10	90	90	90	90	
34⅝	24⅝	NoStPow 1.77	110	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
11-64	3-32	Nor StePw rt	816	9-64	5-32	9-64	9-64	
69	54½	NS Pw pf4.11	x20	55½	55½	55½	55½—	½
7⅛	5⅝	Northgate	15	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
27½	21½	Northrop 1	22	22⅝	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
28⅝	23⅝	Northp pf1.45	2	26½	26½	26½	26½	
37	27	Norton 1.40	305	29⅝	41⅞	29⅝	41⅞+1⅛	
53	35¼	NwBanc 1.52	51	52	52½	52⅛	52½—	¼
37½	28½	Nwslnd .50	64	28⅞	29⅝	28¼	29⅛+	½
24½	16⅝	Nrwat Ind wt	31	17½	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+	⅝
118½	89	NwInd pfA5	35	91	91½	90⅝	90⅞+	¼
93½	88¼	NwInd pfC5	13	90⅝	91⅝	90⅝	91⅝+1	
91	72½	Nwstln pf4.20	26	77	80⅛	78⅝	80⅛+1½	
37⅝	22⅛	NwStUt 1.40a	27	23⅛	23¼	23	23¼+	⅛
36	30	NwStWW .76	3	32	32	31⅝	31⅝—	⅝
39¼	32	Norton 1.50	5	36½	36½	36½	36½	
38⅝	32⅝	NorStm .84b	102	37⅝	37⅞	37	37⅞—	⅛
79¼	60⅛	Nort S pf1.60	2	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛—	⅝
24⅝	14¼	Nucor Corp	18	21¼	21½	21⅛	21½	
21⅞	15¼	NVF Co 2.76t	x16	17⅛	17¼	16¼	16¼—	½

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—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in s	100s. First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17⅛	9⅝	Oak Ind .16	65	15⅛	15⅛	15	15⅛	
18⅛	10	OcckIP .12p	665	14	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
89⅝	43½	OcckIPet pf 4	22	49½	49½	49⅛	49⅛—	½
89⅝	41	OcckIP pf3.60	16	47¼	47⅞	47¼	47⅛	
33⅝	25½	OcckIP pf2.16	2	26⅝	29	28⅝	29 +	⅝
18⅛	12⅛	Ogden Cp .60	36	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
25⅛	15⅛	OhioEdis 1.54	57	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
97¼	94	Oh Ed pf 7.24	z10	97½	97½	97½	97½+	¼
67	59⅞	Oh Ed pf 4.40	x20	61	61	61	61 +	¼
104½	98½	OhPow pf7.60	x200	98	99	98	99 —	½
27½	21⅝	Okla GE 1.28	155	22⅞	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞+	⅛
13½	11⅛	OklaGE pf.80	z100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
21½	17½	OklaNGs 1.24	12	18⅛	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜
20⅝	15⅝	Olin Corp .88	31	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
22⅝	10⅝	Omark Ind	27	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
22⅝	16⅝	OneidaLt .70	10	17	17	17	17 —	⅛
16	12⅞	Opelika 1	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
19	16½	OrangeR 1.20	33	17⅛	17⅛	17	17 —	¼
43⅝	36⅝	Otis Elev 2	68	40½	40½	40	40 —	⅛
66⅝	43½	OutbMar 1.08	57	50⅛	51⅛	50	50½	
19⅝	13	Outlet Co .65	7	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
43⅝	33	OvernStr .54	22	39⅛	39⅝	39½	39⅝+	⅛
58¼	44	Owen Cng .75	261	45	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝+1⅛	
53⅝	41	Owen Ill 1.40	144	44¼	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝+	⅛
77½	74½	Owensill pf 4	1	7⅞	7½	7½	7½	
29½	22⅝	Oxfrd Ind .60	x6	23⅛	24	23⅛	23⅛	

P-Q

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in s	100s. First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33⅝	26⅝	PacGsEl 1.72	123	27¼	27⅛	26⅞	27	
26⅝	22⅝	PacLtg 1.68	25	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝—	⅛
45⅝	28½	PacPetrol .40	x89	43⅝	45¼	43⅝	45½+1⅝	
25⅝	21⅝	PacPwL 1.44	36	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
37½	21⅝	Pac Swst Air	467	22	23½	22	23½+1½	
19⅝	16⅛	Pac T&T 1.20	115	16⅝	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
12⅞	9⅞	Pac Tin .60a	4	10⅛	10⅛	10	10 —	⅝
15⅝	8	PainWeb .07e	10	9½	9⅝	9½	9½+	⅛
21	15½	PaiWe pf1.30	14	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	
13⅛	8½	PalmBch .25	54	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
17⅝	13⅛	PanAm WAir	618	14	14½	13⅞	13⅞—	⅝
36⅛	31	Pann EP 1.80	89	36⅝	36⅝	35⅛	35⅝+	⅝
42½	31½	ParkerDr .60b	26	39⅛	39⅛	39	39 —	⅛
21⅛	13½	Parsns .87	177	14⅝	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅝
56½	40	Parsns pf2.64	2	43	43	43	43 —	½
35½	31⅛	ParkHan 1.04	17	35	35	35	35	
21⅝	16⅝	ParkrPen .40	35	19⅞	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝+1⅛	
13⅝	10⅛	Pasco Inc	15	12	12½	12	12½+	½
25⅞	19⅛	PayL nw .13e	28	19½	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
45½	31⅛	PeabGy Gal	99	45½	45⅝	45	45⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3	Penn Cent	168	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13½	9	PennDix .12	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
17⅞	9	Penn Fruit	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
86⅞	67⅝	Penney 1.04	92	82	82	81¼	81½	
62	51⅝	PaCo pf3.40k	2	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
26⅞	22⅞	PaPwL 1.60	42	23⅝	24	23⅝	24 +	½
112	107	Pa PL pfB.70	z20	108½	108½	108½	108½	
114	107	Pa PL pfS.60	z30	110½	110½	110½	110½—	1
109⅝	104	Pa PL pfM.40	z30	105½	105½	105½	105½	
31	22⅝	Pennwlt 1.20	84	28⅛	29	28⅛	29 +	⅞
50½	44	Penwlt pf2.50	1	47	47	47	47	
27½	23½	Penwlt pf1.60	6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	½
24⅝	19⅝	Pennzoil .80	110	20⅝	20⅞	20¼	20⅝—	⅛
34½	27⅝	Pennz prf1.33	146	29⅝	29⅝	28⅞	29½—	⅝
19	12⅝	PeopDrg .55	21	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
36½	31	PeopGas 2.16	39	33	33	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
89½	67½	PepsiCo 1	124	87⅝	87⅝	86⅛	87½+	⅛
43½	32	PerkElmr .21	45	40	40	39⅛	39½—	⅝
53½	38½	Pet Inc 1.35	43	38½	39⅞	38⅝	38⅞+	½
28⅝	19⅝	PetInc pf 1	6	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
30	22	Pet Inc pf.80	3	21¼	21¼	21	21 —1	
30	23⅝	PetePaul 1.20	9	28½	28⅞	28½	28⅞+	⅝
71¼	53	Petrie Str .40	32	65¼	65¼	64¼	65	
20½	13¼	Petrolan .34	7	16½	16½	16½	16½	
21½	17½	Petrim 1.86e	6	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	
45⅝	36⅝	Pfizer .60b	490	44⅝	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝+	½
44½	34⅝	Phelps D 2.10	61	35⅞	36⅞	36⅛	36⅝—	⅛
25	21⅝	Phila El 1.64	130	22¼	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
113½	109¼	Phil El pf.75	z110	110	111	110	111	+1
107½	100	Phil El pf7.85	z100	102	102	102	02	
06	98½	Phil El pf7.75	z70	101	101	101	101 —	½
65	57½	Phil El pf4.40	z33	59½	59½	59¼	59¼+	¼
65	51	Phil El pf4.20	z100	59¼	59½	58	59½+	½
56	50	Phil El pf3.80	z200	51	51	51	51 —	⅛
25½	20¼	PhilaSub 1.20	3	23	23	23	23 —	⅛
116½	57⅝	PhilMorr 1.27	239	115½	115½	112	112⅝—2¼	
27	15½	Philip Ind .20	93	16	16⅝	16	16¼+	⅜
32¼	21	Phil Ind pf 1	7	21½	22	21½	21½	
31	25½	Phill Pet 1.20	320	30⅝	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	
26½	20	Phil VH .40	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in s	100s. First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
51½	39⅝	Pickwick Int	12	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼+	⅛
20	16⅝	PiedNGs 1.24	15	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
56¼	40⅝	Pillsbury 1.44	60	42½	42⅝	42¼	42½+	⅛
17	14½	PionNGas .84	x37	14⅝	14½	14¼	14¼	
27¼	19¼	PitnyB .68	173	20⅝	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛+	½
18½	16⅛	PitFGrs .80	15	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½—	¼
57	50½	PittFTW pf	z100	54½	54½	54½	54½+1½	
47⅝	24⅝	Pittston .60b	130	28⅛	28½	28⅛	28¼—	⅛
17⅝	9½	Plan Resrch	115	11	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅝
25⅛	16⅛	Playboy .12	65	17⅛	17⅛	16⅝	17 —	⅛
3	2⅝	PlesayLd .12	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
		PlesayL fn.12	40	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
149⅛	86⅛	Polaroid .32	204	125⅛	126⅛	124	124⅛—1⅝	
22⅝	15⅛	Portecine .80	18	21⅞	21½	21⅛	21½—	⅝
23⅝	20⅛	PortGEl 1.42	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
31½	23⅝	PotlatchF 1	5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	½
16⅞	14⅝	Potom Elec 1	74	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
58⅝	55	PotEl pf4.50	z460	56	56	56	56	⅛ + ½
53½	50½	PotEl pf4.84	z60	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛—	¼
50	41⅝	PPG Ind 1.46	150	44½	44½	43⅞	43⅞—	⅝
21⅝	14½	Premier I .20	15	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
28½	19⅝	Pramr I pf.90	6	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	
101	76½	ProctGm 1.56	97	98½	98½	96¼	97 —1½	
14½	8¼	ProdResch .10	16	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½	
24	18⅝	PubSCol 1.16	38	19½	19½	19⅝	19½	
28¼	22½	P SvEG 1.72	287	23⅝	23⅝	22⅝	23¼	
122½	115½	PSEG pf9.42	z100	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	
98½	96⅝	PSEG pf7.52	10	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼+	⅝
21½	19	PSEG pf1.40	6	19½	19½	19½	19½	
41½	33¼	Pub Svin 2.24	x81	34	34	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
51	47	PS Ind pf3.50	y10	49	49	49	49 +	⅝
16¼	14¼	PS Ind pf1.08	y300	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅝
27	22⅝	Pubs NH 1.64	10	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
7⅛	4⅝	PubkInd .30f	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5	
15⅛	6⅝	Pueblo In .28a	56	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
14⅝	9⅝	PR Cemt .40	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
22¼	20¼	PugSPL 1.98	19	29⅛	29⅛	29	29	
51⅝	36½	Pullman 2	22	43⅞	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛+	⅝
22⅛	16⅝	Purex Cp .84	28	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	
74⅞	60⅛	Purolatr .84	7	72⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝—	⅝
69	49⅝	Qukr Oat 1.04	14	66⅝	66⅝	65⅞	65 —	⅝
44⅝	36⅝	QuakStOil .42	x53	37½	38	37½	37½	
25⅛	17⅝	Questor .50	45	18⅛	18½	18⅛	18⅛	

R

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in s	100s. First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
43	33⅝	RalstonP .70	263	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
22⅝	16⅝	Ramadat .12	137	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
30⅝	19½	Ranco Inc .92	25	27⅝	28	27⅝	28 +	⅛
21	15½	Rapid Amer	11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
38	27	RaybstosM 1	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	¼
13	9⅛	Raymlnt .25e	2	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
47½	32⅝	Raytheon .60	123	33	33	33	33 +	¼
45	32¼	RCA 1	241	36⅝	36⅞	36⅛	36⅝—	⅛
54½	49⅛	RCA pf 2.50	2220	51	51	51	51	
3½	2	RtReading Co	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4½	2	rtReadg 1 pf	8	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	
33½	23⅝	Rdg Bate .25	1022	24½	24½	23⅞	23⅞—	⅝
37⅝	23¼	Redman .12	159	25½	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	¼
38	23⅛	Reev Br 1.50	11	26⅛	27	26	27 +1	
15⅞	9⅛	ReichCh .20b	46	13⅛	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅝
14	10⅛	Reliab Str .60	28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅝
29⅝	22½	Reilan El .70	33	24⅛	25¼	24⅛	25 +	⅛
82	65	ReilanEl pf 3	1	68½	68½	68½	68½—	⅝
52¼	41	Reilan pf 1.60	2	44	44	44	44 —	½
9⅝	4⅛	Republic Cp	103	5⅝	5⅞	5½	5½—	⅝
9⅛	4⅞	RepMtg 1.80a	15	18⅛	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	¼
24⅞	20½	Repub Stl 1	50	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	
47⅛	33⅝	ResMtCrd 2	43	36¼	36¼	35½	36¼+	½
55	38⅞	Revco DS .28	23	47½	47½	47	47⅛—	⅝
16⅛	9⅞	Revere Copp	120	10	10	9⅞	10	
77	67⅞	Revlon 1	118	76	77¼	75⅞	77⅛+1⅛	
44⅞	37¼	Rex Chn 1.50	20	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞+	⅛
9⅛	4⅞	Rexham	92	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
78	58¼	Reyn Ind 2.52	150	67	67	64⅝	64¼	—⅛
94	65½	Reyn Ind pf 2.25	4	78½	78½	78½	78½—	1
22⅝	14	ReynMet .40	366	15⅛	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅝
68½	55¼	Rey M pf4.50	8	56⅝	57	56¼	5	
37½	36	Rey M pf2.37	1	37	37	37	37	
31	16½	ReynSec .50	24	16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅝	
28¼	14	Rheingold .40	40	15½	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
18⅞	12½	Richrdson .40	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14½+	⅝
77⅝	67⅝	RichMrl 1.04	35	74½	75⅝	74½	75⅝+	⅝
57⅝	51¼	Richmnd 1.04	97	54⅞	54⅞	53	53 —1⅛	
34½	26	RidderP .32	12	29¼	29¼	29	29 —	¼
25⅝	18⅝	Rio Grnd .60	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
14⅝	11	RioGrn pf.80	415	11½	11½	11	11⅝	
36	17	RiteAid .08	67	33	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
43½	38⅛	RivianaF .84	3	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
5⅞	5⅝	RoanSel .54e	37	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	
44	35½	RobshCon .72	9	44	44½	44	44½+	⅝
30⅝	21⅝	Robrtsn 1.10	2	23	23	23	23 +	⅛
66½	39⅝	RobinsAH .42	102	59½	59⅞	59½	59½—	⅝
25½	20	RochGs 1.20b	102	20	20⅝	20	20	
3⅛	3-32	RochGE pf	457	3-32	3-32	3-32	3-32	
49¼	42½	RockTel 1.34	11	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝+	⅝
24¼	15½	Rockower .24	36	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
38	27¼	Rockwell 1.40	4	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35¼—	⅛
78⅝	67½	Rohm H .82	109	78⅝	79⅝	78½	79 +	⅝
22⅝	14⅝	Rohr Ind .80	270	16⅛	17	15⅝	16⅞+1	
43½	33	RollinsInc .15	492	41½	41½	40¼	40¼—1⅝	
8⅝	6	Ronson .20b	19	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
40¼	31	Roper Cp 1	83	31¼	31¼	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
36⅝	28¼	Rorer Am .74	72	31⅞	32½	31½	32¼+	⅝
40⅛	26	RoyCCola .56	54	39¼	39⅝	38⅞	38⅝—	⅝
41	34⅝	Royl D 2.20e	97	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	⅝
		Ryl D fn2.20e	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
16¼	11¼	Royal Ind	26	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
8⅛	6⅝	RTE Corp 2	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	
85	60¼	Rubbmd .60	x16	85	85½	84½	85 +	½
10⅝	5½	Rucker Co	31	7⅝	7½	7¼	7½—	⅛
23⅝	16⅛	Russ Tog .70	32	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	¼
44⅝	33¼	RyderSy .26	38	43	43	42¼	42¼—	1

S

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in s	100s. First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	7¼	Safeprd Ind	46	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞+	¼
43⅝	34	Safeway 1.35	150	36¼	36⅝	36	36½+	⅝
33⅝	23⅝	StJoeM .1.50	33	28	28	27½	27⅝—	¼
17¼	13⅛	StJos L 1.10	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼—	⅛
52⅝	43¼	SIL SnF 2.50	24	44⅝	44½	44⅛	44½	
46¼	35½	StRegisP 1.60	38	41¼	41⅝	41⅛	41¼	
23¼	15⅝	SalantCp .30b	14	15⅝	16	15½	16	
22⅞	16⅝	SanDGas 1.08	100	17½	17½	16⅞	17 —	½
20⅝	13	Sanders Asso	159	14⅝	14⅞	13⅞	14½—	⅞
21⅞	13⅝	Sangamo .43	165	21⅝	22	21¼	21⅝—	⅛
34⅝	27⅝	SJuanR 2.77f	59	28	28	28	28⅛—	⅛
35¼	28⅝	SaFelnd 1.40	250	31½	32	31

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Sls. 100s.	1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
16	23⅞	24¼	23½		24¼	+	½		
8	12½	12⅛	12⅛		12⅛	+	⅛		
16	14⅛	14⅛	14		14	—	⅛		
3	3½	3½	3½		3½	+	⅛		
26	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜		21⅜	+	⅜		
7	6	6	6		6				
11	6½	6½	6		6	—	⅛		
3	2⅜	2⅜	2¼		2¼				
24	9	9	8½		8½	—	⅛		
3	28½	28½	28½		31	—	1⅛		
14	5	5	5		5	—	⅛		
1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		3⅜				
20	11	11⅛	11		11¼	+	⅛		
49	7⅞	7⅝	7		7	—	⅝		
26	4	4	3¾		3¾	—	⅛		
17	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜		13⅜	+	1		
2	10¼	10⅛	10¼		10⅛	+	⅛		
1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		3⅜	—	⅛		
36	14⅞	14⅞	14½		14½	—	⅜		
1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜		10⅜	—	⅛		
28	47¾	48	47¾		48	—	⅛		
2100	58	58⅛	58		58⅛	+	1		
2	17¼	17¼	17¼		17¼	+	⅛		
64	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		6⅝				
15	5	5	5		5				
3	3	3	3		3				
31	27⅜	27½	27¼		27¼	—	⅛		
1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		3⅜	—	⅛		
351	17⅜	18⅜	17⅜		18	+	⅜		
4	54	54	52		54	+	1		
32	12⅞	13¼	11⅜		13	+	⅜		
34	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝		9⅞	+	⅜		
10	15	15	14⅝		14⅞				
26	4⅛	4⅛	3⅝		3⅝	—	⅛		
1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛		11⅛	—	⅛		
3	28½	28⅜	28½		28½				
12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		3⅝				
39	7½	7½	7½		7½	—	⅛		
28	1⅜	1½	1⅛		1⅛	—	⅛		
17	2	2	2		2	—	1-16		
1	4¾	4¾	4¾		4¾	—	⅛		
26	4	4	3½		3½	—	⅛		
17	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜		13⅜	+	1		
2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛		10⅛	+	⅛		
1	7⅛	5	7⅛		7⅛				
12⅜	7⅜	6⅝	7⅜		7⅜				
34⅞	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛		27⅛				
14	7¼	6⅞	7⅛		7⅛				
19	16⅞	16⅞	17		17	—	⅛		
10⅜	6¼	6⅛	6⅛		6⅛	+	⅛		
54⅜	32⅛	37	32⅛		37	—	⅛		
16⅞	14⅞	15	14⅞		15	—	⅛		
23⅞	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛		12⅜	—	⅛		
14⅞	10½	10⅝	10½		10⅝	—	⅛		
14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛		8⅛	—	⅛		
17⅞	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛		10⅝	—	⅛		
1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞		11⅞				
14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛		8⅛				
28	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛		24⅛				
18	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞		10⅞	—	⅛		
2	3½	3½	3½		3½				
32	26½	26⅜	26½		26½				
9	9	9	9		9				
61	32⅛	32⅛	31⅞		32⅛				
3	3	3	3		3				
9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛		9⅛	—	⅛		
14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛		14⅛				
7	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜		27⅜	+	⅛		
1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		3⅜	+	⅛		
6	6	6	6		6	—	⅛		
1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛		16⅛				
341	13⅜	14⅜	13⅜		13⅜	—	⅛		
12	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛		10⅛	—	⅛		
3	41⅞	43⅜	41⅞		42⅞	+	⅜		
11	22½	22⅜	22½		22½				
17	26½	26⅜	26⅛		26⅛				
5	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛		13⅛	+	⅛		
13	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛		4⅜	+	⅜		
1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜		16⅜	+	⅛		
24	9	9	8⅞		9				
38	14⅛	14⅜	13⅞		14	—	⅜		
16	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞		27⅞				
1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜		11⅜	—	⅛		
11	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞		7⅞				
26⅜	19⅜	20	19⅜		20				
40	19⅛	20½	19⅛		20	+	⅜		
1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛		10⅛				
12	23⅜	23⅜	23		23				
20	56⅜	57	56⅜		56⅜	—	¼		
1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜		11⅜	+	⅛		
1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜		8⅜				
1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛		10⅛				
1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞		7⅞

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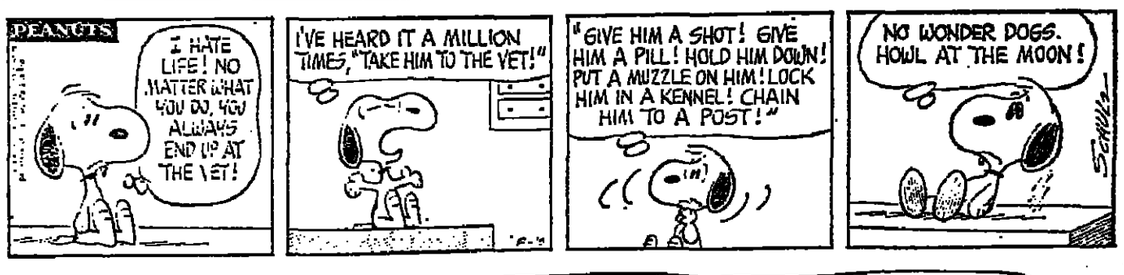
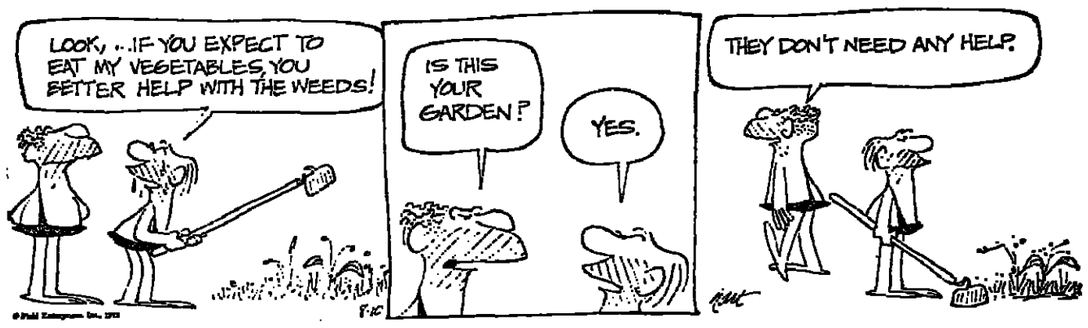
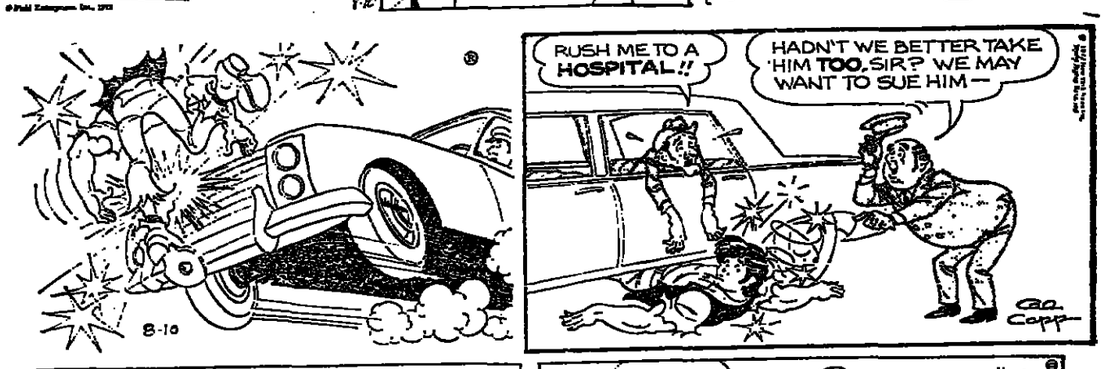
PEANUTS



B.C.



LI'L ABNER



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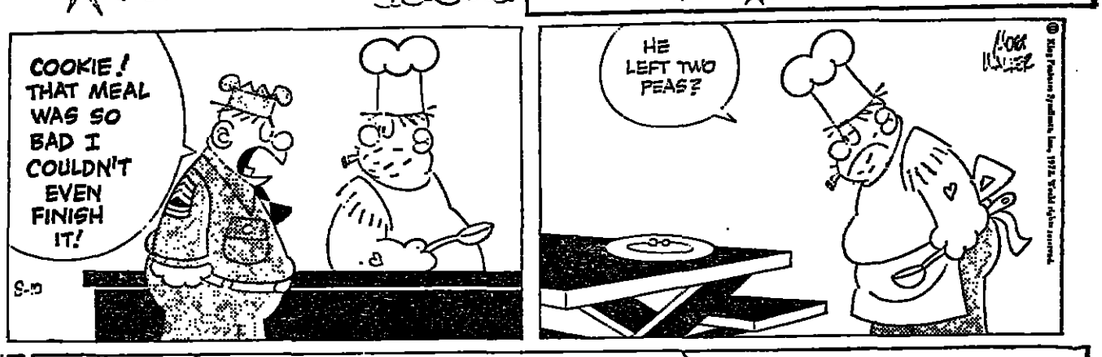

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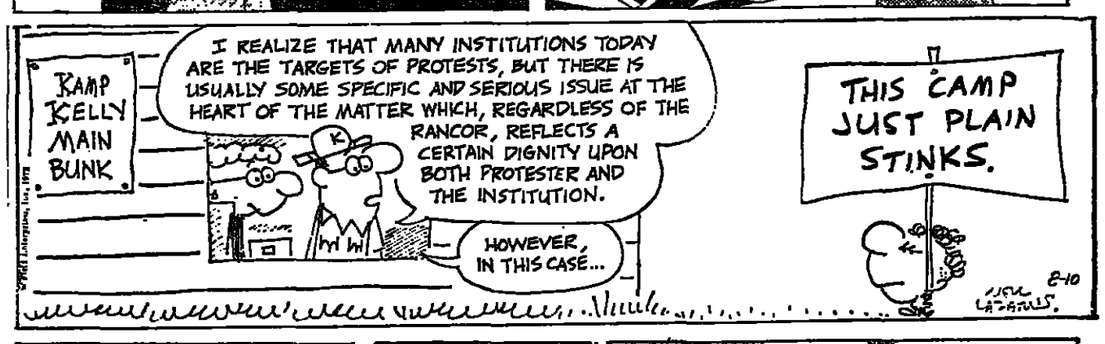

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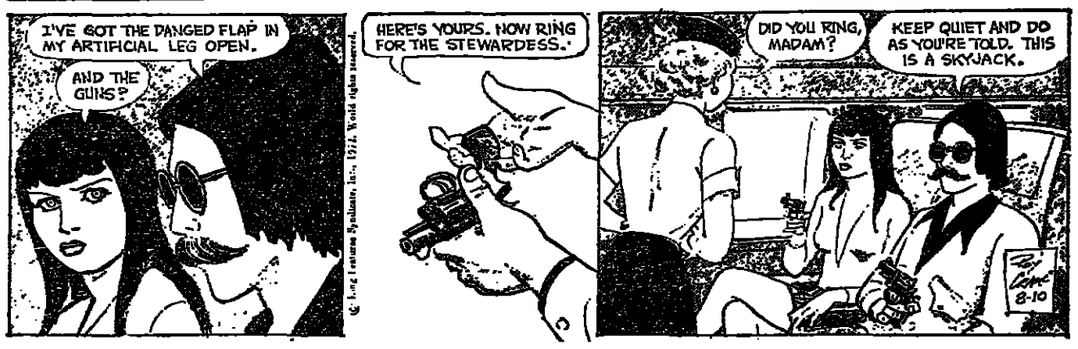

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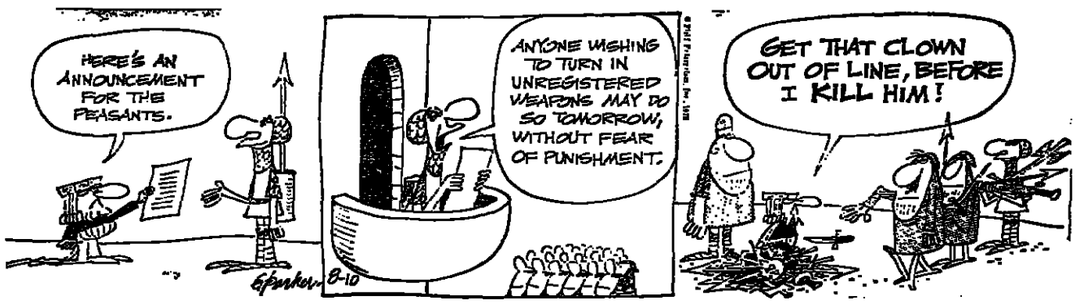
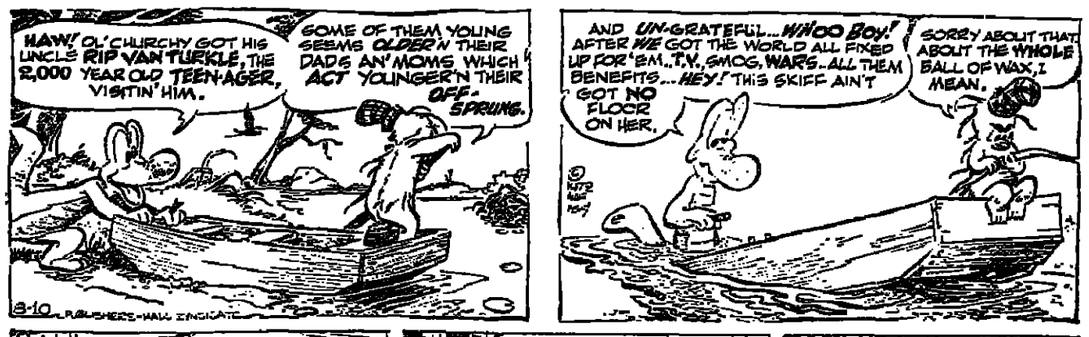


REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO



RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

If the stronger offensive hand has a blocking card in a key suit, the declarer will nearly always be right in getting it out of the way early in the play. To neglect this precaution can prove disastrous, and did on the diagramed deal.

North-South reached six hearts by the route shown. East's double of the final was a "Lightner," asking for an unusual lead. West obliged with the diamond eight, and East took his ace. He correctly returned the diamond four—if West was not going to ruff it was not necessary to waste an honor.

South won with the king, and decided that he needed to find a three-two trump division with the queen on his left. He cashed the heart king, planning to finesse on the next round, and from that moment the contract was unmakeable. Was East's heart ten a singleton? Or a doubleton containing the queen? Or a false-card from 10x? The declarer made the right decision up to a point by running the nine, and East discarded a spade.

South now saw his error. He could not draw trumps without cutting himself off from his own hand. He led to the club ace and led spades, ruffing the jack on the third round of the suit. He led out clubs, hoping that West would have to follow three times, but West ruffed just in time for the defense and the slam was down one. If South ruffed dummy's last diamond, West was in a position to overruff.

If South had cashed the club ace to unblock before playing the heart king, all would have been well. After winning the *second round of hearts* with the nine he would have led clubs. Whenever West ruffed, the dummy would have overruffed, the heart ace would have drawn the queen, and the slam would have been guaranteed.

NORTH (D)
♠ AKJ
♡ AJ73
◇ 109762
♣ A

WEST
♠ Q543
♡ Q642
◇ 83
♣ 764

EAST
♠ 98762
♡ 10
◇ AQJ4
♣ 932

SOUTH
♠ 10
♡ K985
◇ K5
♣ KQJ1085

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ◇	Pass	1 ♡	Pass
4 ♡	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	6 ♡	Pass
Pass	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond eight.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

■	CAP	■	LISTS	■	CRAB	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
SEMI	■	ARTIE	■	HOMO	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
ABET	■	MILLIE	■	IBEX	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
JUSTSOSO	■	RACINE	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	SADHU	■	VANES	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
GARBLE	■	ERREG	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
ABOUT	■	ISEE	■	OAFS	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
DETROITMICHIGAN	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
SLAG	■	VEIN	■	ALENE	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	HEARS	■	PULSED	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
SLAPS	■	SOLTI	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
CADETS	■	ORIENTAL	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
AVON	■	HOUSE	■	OISE	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
PERN	■	ERROR	■	IRKS	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
EDNA	■	MAINS	■	SOS	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HECAF

CEWTI

POWDLE

DEPIMN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: AN

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WINCE LISLE NEPHEW SMUDGE

Answer: *Points to a tingling sensation*—PINS & NEEDLES

BOOKS

WE

By Yevgeny Zamyatin. Translated from the Russian, an Introduction by Mirra Ginsburg. 204 pps. Viking.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

IN the introduction to her translation of 15 stories of Yevgeny Zamyatin, "The Dragon" (1967), Mirra Ginsburg recalls that Trotsky, while he was still in Russia, called Zamyatin an "internal emigré." But Zamyatin became an "external" emigré too, after writing a bold and unrepentant letter to Stalin. Through the intercession of Maxim Gorky, he was allowed to leave for Paris in 1931 where he died six years later. It is easy to see in "We," written in 1920 though never published in Russia, why he was unacceptable to the Soviet regime.

His literary manner could not have been more removed from the socialist realism then in favor. "We" is part science fiction, part parable, part debate as to the role of reason in human life. But it is a great deal more: a bitter indictment against regimentation, conformity and the depersonalization of the individual in the name of some greater though undefined social good. He was the foe of official slogans. Even the title of his novel is part of the battle. "We" contrasts with "I" and it is the "I" he wants to pit against the collective power.

In spite of its grim ending, "We" is almost lyrically optimistic. The human impulse cannot be destroyed in man, the author is saying, no matter how much medical engineering is used to eradicate it. Love between man and woman, between mother and child, the bonds of affection, family loyalties, no matter how much they are driven underground, are bound to surface. Ethics, Zamyatin says somewhere, cannot be based on subtraction, addition, division.

It would seem that these are not matters that offer much debate. But Zamyatin, who began to see the future course of the Russian state, found he could warn against it by emphasizing simplicities. According to the evidence he was not opposed to the Revolution. After settling in Paris, for example, he did not ally himself with the emigré Russian colony there. As a result his last years were lonely beyond description, divorced from the country he wanted to serve and unwilling to attach himself to those hostile to it. His situation was similar to that of Pasternak and Solzhenitsyn, both of whom insisted on their independence and their identification with the motherland.

But if Zamyatin was not hostile to the Revolution, he wanted to serve it his way, as a writer who gives rein to his imagination no matter what strange, dissonant, heretical forms it takes. "True literature," he wrote "can exist only where it is created not by diligent and trustworthy but by madmen, heretics, dreamers, rebels and [illegible]. He wanted to push [illegible] frontiers of the new, [illegible] remarked are ideas [illegible] flicted with arteriosclerosis.

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Mr. Lask is a N[illegible] staff book critic.

CROSSWORD

By [illegible]

ACROSS

1 Sight from Zermatt
5 Revolutionary leader
10 Faneuil, for one
14 Debauchee
15 Kind: Fr.
16 Vent
17 French cleric
18 Tropical shrub
19 Vergil's bridge
20 Event of March 5, 1770
23 Bricklayer's burden
24 Irish group: Abbr.
25 Wins a race easily
29 Newsmen
33 Kind of ache
34 Weasels
36 Snake
37 French season
38 Write a P.S.
39 Consume
40 Presidential initials
41 Sorts out
45 Hindu title
46 Practical joke
48 Church district
50 Service-station item
51 Mongrel
52 Event of Dec. 16, 1773
60 Stay
61 Rustler's neckwear
62 Virginia
63 Gaelic
64 Girl's name
65 Feuchtwanger
66 Brauhaus staple
67 Waterproof cloth
68 Antiquities, old style

DOWN

1 Horse
2 Wolf
3 Dart-game locales
4 Saturate
5 Separated
6 Sleeping quarters
7 Location
8 White and Catskill: Abbr.
9 Vacation area
10 Jazz performer
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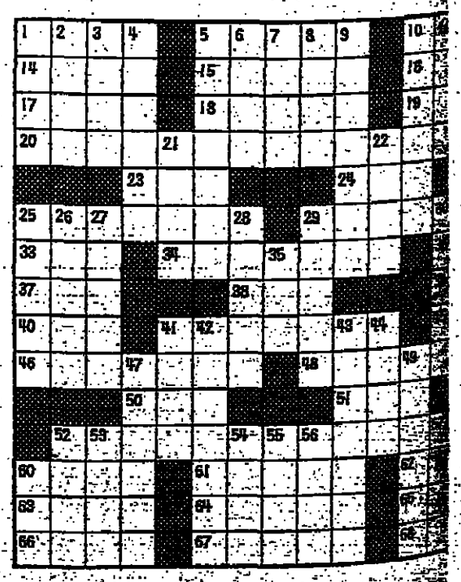

Lose While White Sox Win

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earned runs on an apparent inning-ending double play in the eighth and won in California, 4-3. With the bases loaded, Carlos May hit into what seemed like a double play, Sandy Alomar to Leo Cardenas to Bob Oliver. Cardenas pulled his foot off second base, however, and that permitted one run to score. The other run scored when Oliver, thinking the inning was over, rolled the ball to the mound.

Orioles 4, Brewers 2

Boog Powell, Baltimore's bulky first baseman, drove in four runs in his team's 4-2 triumph in Milwaukee. Powell had four hits in four at bats, including a three-run homer, to raise his batting average since July 12 to .326. His season average is .233. The victory put the Orioles one game behind Eastern Division leaders Detroit.

Twins 6, Rangers 5

Danny Monzon, a pinch-hitter, lined a two-out, bases-loaded single in the 10th to give the Twins a 6-5 victory over Texas.

Red Sox 4, Indians 1

Marty Pattin won his eighth game in his last 10 starts as the Red Sox defeated Cleveland, 4-1, in Boston. Pattin hurled a five-hitter.

Reds Win in 19

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Pinch-hitter Joe Hague singled home pinch-runner Ted Uhlaender from second with none out in the 19th inning last night to give the Cincinnati Reds a 2-1 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers in the longest game of the year.

Pedro Borbon, the last of three Red pitchers, blanked the Dodgers the last five innings to pick up his fifth victory in seven decisions in a game, which lasted 4 hours 17 minutes and was delayed 43 minutes by rain in the bottom of the first inning.

Four Dodger pitchers—Tommy John, Jim Brewer, Pete Richert and Ron Perranoski—struck out a total of 22 Red batters, tying a National League record set by San Francisco pitchers against the New York Mets in a 23-inning game May 31, 1964.

Cards 6, Mets 5

Luis Melendez tagged reliever Danny Frisella for a two-out two-run homer in the eighth inning to give the Cardinals a 6-5 victory over the New York Mets in St. Louis.

The game featured a milestone for Willie Mays, who caught a Melendez fly in the sixth to give him the major league record for most chances by an outfielder with 7,156, snapping Tris Speaker's record.

Giants 15, 7, Padres 4, 3

At San Francisco, Ed Goodson hit a three-run homer in a four-run fifth and the Giants beat the Padres, 7-3, in the second game of a doubleheader. The Giants romped, 15-4, in the first game, scoring eight runs in the fourth.

Pirates 4, Phils 2

Willie Stargell hit his fifth homer in his last four games, a three-run blast off Bill Champion, and the Pirates beat Philadelphia, 4-2, in Pittsburgh behind the three-hit pitching of Dock

Braves 8, Astros 4

Atlanta's Denny McLain turned in his first complete game as a National Leaguer by defeating Houston, 8-4, at home. It was the third National League victory for McLain, his second as a starter. The victory was only the second for the Braves in their last 10 games and it provided Ed Mathews with his first victory as the manager.

n Council Agrees itish Rhodesians'

9 (AP).—The
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Southern Rhodesia, which broke territorial ties with Britain on racial questions, will send athletes to Munich under the British flag and will observe the British anthem at Games ceremonies.

Olympic identity cards for the Rhodesians will desc"e them as British subjects.

The West German government had asked the organizers to delay entry of the Rhodesians after the African council indicated that some African nations were considering a Games boycott if Rhodesia were allowed to participate.

After today's meeting, Ganga said that while he "could not guarantee" that all African nations would accept the situation.

"Africa is not a single nation to which you can say 'you will do this' or 'you will not do this.' However, I believe all African nations will accept what has been worked out today."

Wednesday

Yanks Gain Split On Sanchez' Hit Against Tigers

NEW YORK, Aug. 9. (UPI).—Celerino Sanchez hit a two-run single with two out in the seventh inning to give the New York Yankees a 2-1 victory over the Detroit Tigers in the second game of a doubleheader today after Woody Fryman pitched the Tigers to a 6-0 opening game victory.

The nightcap was a brilliant pitching duel between Rob Gardner, now with a 4-0 won-lost record and Tom Timmerman, 7-9, through six innings. Each allowed one hit. The Tigers scored in the first inning on Ron Blomberg's error, a long fly, an infield out and Bill Freehand's single—the only hit off Gardner until the eighth.

Red Sox 5, Indians 2

Luis Aparicio hit a two-run single that snapped a 2-2 tie in the fifth inning as the Red Sox trimmed Cleveland, 5-2, in Boston.

Sonny Siebert opened the inning with a walk and advanced to second when Doug Griffin was hit by a pitch. John Kennedy, who was sent in to run for Griffin, and Siebert both advanced on Gaylord Perry's wild pitch and Aparicio then chased Perry with his base hit that delivered the go-ahead runs.

Rangers 3, Twins 2

Don Stanhouse stopped Minnesota on five hits and Texas scored three unearned runs on five Twin errors as Texas won, 3-2, in Minnesota.

Expos 8, Cubs 2

At Chicago, Tim McCarver's single snapped an eighth-inning tie and Montreal scored five more runs in the ninth to beat the Cubs, 8-2.

NTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Aug. 9, 1972

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Fund	SF20.33
	$10.64
t'l Fd.	$10.28
	$8.23
F	Can.$5.16
Inc.pr.	SF134.81
A.	$15.97*
	$41.86
on	DM117.33
A.	$9.82
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Fund	$5.30
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A.	$13.53
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Fd. Int'l	$59.50
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ATIONAL S.A.:	
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"C" Sh.	$118.20
bors Fd.	$1,045.53
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nd Int'l	$12.30
Inv.Fd.	$18.72
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M Canada	$6.30
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Trust	$8.16
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Prop.Fd.	B$h.310.57
y Fund	$33.93
Cap. Fd.	$116.00
S.A.	$92.07
an Fund	$20.14
	$11.70
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RALIAN GROUP:	
tral ($US)	$4.04
l. Sterling	Aus.$4.96
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Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$7.40
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I) LIMITED:	
Fd. Ltd.	$19.37
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(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.65
(d) Interitalia	Lire 9,770
(w) Intermarket Fund	$132.90
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$20.75
(r) Intern't Shipping Fd.	DM1,207.60
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd SA.	$16.49
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.82
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$13.20
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$14.10
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$52.45
(i) Jardine Japan Fund	$37.24
(d) KB-Income Fund	LF1,950
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.	$5.10
(w) Keystone	$15.67
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'l F.	$12.93
(w) Kleinwort Benz.Jap.Fd.	$17.30
(i) Leverage Cap. Holdings	$22.21
(w) Lux-Fund	$55.38
(d) Mediolanum Int. Fund	$10.85
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$6.84
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$10.45
(w) N.A.M.F.	$104.64
(w) Nippon Fund	$29.02
(d) Nomura-A.J.I.F.	Yen 10,714
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$8.46
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$37.68
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$3.90
(i) Opportunity Fd. Int.	$10.97
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$26.18
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$17.85
(r) Pegasus Intern't	$11.75
(w) Pyramid (CMC)	SF75.50
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,214
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,888
(w) Roosevelt Fund	$8.03
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$11.56
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$15.06
— (d) Global Fund	$8.72
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF77.85
(d) Selective Am. E'ty Fd.	$11.19
(w) Selective Capital Fd.	$5.88
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$9.06
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.47
— (w) Sepro (Issue Pr.)	$13.63
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$9.47
— (d) Share Realty	$12.87
— (w) Shareholders Excel.	$8.74
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$7.21
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.56
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$11.37
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF8.65
— (d) I.T.P.	$12.85
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd.	$8.52
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— (r) Parfen Sw. R. Est.	SF1,397.00
— (r) Securiwish	SF1,131.00
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$14.31
(w) Stand. & Poor Int. Fd.	$275.14
(w) Star Fund	$8.19
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$16.57
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF513.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.	SF119.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF137.30
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.30
(w) Tokyo Cap. Holdings NV	$32.70
(w) Tokyo Valor	$15.16
(w) Transpacific Fund	$15.31
(r) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	Pence 123.0
(r) Tyndall Inter. Fund	Pence 109.0
(r) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.67
UNION BANK SWITZ.:	
— (d) Atlas U.S. sh.	SF73.00
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF106.25
— (d) Eurit En. Sh.	SF155.00
— (d) Fonsa Sw. Sh.	SF122.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF108.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest.	SF114.00
— (d) Salit Sw. At. Sh.	SF211.00
— (d) Sima Sw. R. Est.	—
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM29.10
— (d) Europafonds	DM48.00
— (d) Unifonds	DM27.64
— (d) Unirenta	DM45.35
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$4.73
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd.	$16.58
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$7.96
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$2,353.16
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$3,504.65
(d) World Equity Gth Fd.	$585.52
(w) Worldwide Securities	$48.90
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,815.12
(w) Zodiac Common Fund	$5.56
(w) Zodiac Pref.	$7.39

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Other prices — Asked.

Washington Post.

STRINGING ALONG—Reggie Joule, left, shows his form in one-legged high kick, while Joe Kaleak, in striped shirt, pulls his opponent in ear tug-of-war at the Eskimo Olympics. In photo below, Gordon Killbear cracks the record for the knuckle hop by bouncing 70 feet 5 inches.

Records, Eskimos Smashed Under Midnight Sun

By Lael Morgan

FAIRBANKS, Alaska (WP).—Records were smashed and so were a few of the contenders at the 12th annual Eskimo Olympics. The traditional meet, as tough as the Arctic environment that spawned it, attracted a number of rugged Alaskan and Canadian Eskimos, despite forest fires and erratic plane schedules that deterred some titleholders.

Reggie Joule, a young Alaskan competing for the second year, jumped to victory in the one-foot high kick and blanket toss, while Gordon Killbear of Barrow, Alaska, cracked his own record for the knuckle hop. A Canadian, Mickey Gordon, captured the two-foot high kick record but nearly severed his ear in the process of placing second in a later event.

The games provide tests of pain, endurance and agility that have been handed down for centuries in Arctic villages. Some contests, like seal skinning and fish cutting, require practical skills for which competitors must have a good grasp of their native heritage. Others, like the knuckle hop, demand such high tolerance of pain that they were once banned by missionaries because of the potential for crippling and maiming.

Knuckling Down

The knuckle hop requires the competitor to get down on all fours and hop on his knuckles in a battering push-up fashion. Few men can stand the pain and the average distance covered by Eskimos (hardened by their cold world) is about 20 feet. However, Gordon Killbear broke all records last year by covering 61 feet and came back (20 pounds lighter) this year to hop a grinding 70 feet 5 inches.

"It doesn't pay to practice for this sport," he grinned, brandishing a battered fist. Last year it took his hands two months to heal to a point where he could again compete.

Killbear also won a new event called "Drop the Bomb," introduced by the delegation from Inuvik, Canada. The contest requires a man to stay absolutely rigid while four others carry him by his hands and feet. Muscle strain was so great that all contenders emerged trembling, but Killbear held out a full lap longer than William Day, the Canadian who was second.

Blood was let for the first time this year in the ear-pulling contest, in which a cotton cord is looped from the ear of one contestant to the ear of another. Joe Kaleak pulled with such force he twice broke the string and finally cut deeply into the ear of Mickey Gordon.

"I didn't mean to do it, but he just wouldn't give up," Kaleak said. Gordon, who has a reputation as being immovable, appeared unperturbed by the mishap.

"If you lose an ear, you lose an ear," reasoned one of his teammates. "In Inuvik, we have a man who carried 20 pounds in the ear weight contest and went 22 laps. We had to stop him or he'd have lost an ear. He didn't want to give up, either."

Ear Fatigue

Kaleak also was the ear-weight champion, carrying 14 pounds 720 feet. The Olympic record is 17 pounds for 880 feet but Kaleak had worn out one ear pulling with Gordon and was not inclined to try for another round.

The world record for the one-foot high kick is 8 feet 3 1/2 inches, set by Gordon last year at the Canadian Winter Games. He did not arrive at the Olympics in time to compete in that event and Joule, from Kotzebue, took the trophy by kicking 7 feet 10 inches.

Both Gordon and Joule were surpassed in the swing-kick competition, which requires a contestant to place legs and head in a belt loop, lift himself off the ground and swing his feet at the target. The honors went to Buck Dick, a 19-year-old Inuvik Eskimo, who set the mark at 52 inches.

Morgan Segak plodded 32 feet in the body weight contest carrying four men (600 pounds).

Also collecting trophies were Elizabeth Lampe, an Eskimo grandmother from Barrow who skinned a seal in 1 minute 27 seconds, and Roy Katairoak, 17, of Barrow, who won the muktuk eating contest by downing a sizable chunk of whale skin and fat in 20 seconds.

Katairoak believes, like most Eskimo athletes, that muktuk is the breakfast of champions.

"And a beer or two on occasion never hurts, either," concluded Joule, who takes his training seriously.

Graebner Upset in 1st Round of U.S. Clay Court

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 9 (AP).—New Zealand's Jeff Simpson knocked former champion Clark Graebner out of the $80,000 U.S. clay court tennis championships in a first-round struggle interrupted three times by rain yesterday.

Simpson, No. 2 player on the New Zealand Davis Cup team but unseeded here, upset the No. 7 seed, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4.

Top-seeded Evonne Goolagong of Australia, No. 2 Chris Evert of the United States, and No. 3 Margaret Court of Australia each outclassed first-round opponents in the women's singles.

Miss Goolagong beat Natalie Fuchs of France, 6-3, 6-0; Miss Evert crushed Leni Keligas of Indonesia, 6-0, 6-0, and Mrs. Court routed American Cecilia Martinez, 6-2, 6-0.

Jimmy Connors, the No. 4 men's seed, beat fellow-American Rick Fisher, 6-4, 6-2; Bob Hewitt of South Africa, seeded No. 8, defeated American Roscoe Tanner, 6-2, 6-4, and No. 9 seed Adriano Panatta of Italy beat Jim Osborne of the United States, 6-1, 7-5.

Roche Ailing

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Top-seeded Tony Roche of Australia withdrew from the $50,000 Cleveland tennis classic with an elbow injury. Roche was to have played fellow-Australian Fred Stolle in the first round yesterday.

Second-seeded Arthur Ashe of the United States beat Australian Terry Addison, 7-6, 6-3, and Bob Carmichael, an Australian based in France, beat American Pancho Gonzales, 2-6, 7-5, 6-4.

Australian Ken Rosewall needed just 50 minutes to defeat Britain's Graham Stilwell, 6-1, 6-2; Tom Okker of the Netherlands beat American Tom Leonard, 6-3, 6-3, and Cliff Richey beat fellow-American Bob Lutz, 6-4, 6-3.

WCT Faces Suit

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9 (AP).—World Championship Tennis, the pro troupe run by Texan Lamar Hunt, has been sued in federal court here for alleged violation of anti-trust laws.

The suit, filed on behalf of John L. March, owner of the suburban Shaker Racquet Club and also a tennis promoter, charges WCT with restraining fair trade by barring 90 percent of the world's top tennis players from other tournaments.

March alleges he could not get some of the top players because of contracts they have with WCT and was being forced out of business.

The suit also alleges that WCT conspired with the International Lawn Tennis Federation to sponsor tennis tournaments between January and May in an agreement in which the federation would refuse to sanction any tournaments other than those promoted by WCT.

The suit charges that both actions violate federal laws because they promote a monopoly on tennis.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	65	38	.631	—
New York	55	47	.539	9 1/2
Chicago	55	50	.524	11
St. Louis	51	51	.500	13 1/2
Montreal	45	58	.446	19
Philadelphia	39	64	.379	25
Western Division				
Cincinnati	63	39	.618	—
Houston	58	47	.552	6 1/2
Los Angeles	53	49	.520	10
Atlanta	48	50	.453	17
San Francisco	48	59	.449	17 1/2
San Diego	41	63	.394	23

(Wednesday's games not included.)

Tuesday's Results

Chicago 6, Montreal 5.
Atlanta 8, Houston 4.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 2, Los Angeles 1.
St. Louis 6, New York 5.
San Francisco 13, 7, San Diego 4, 3.

Wednesday's Games

Montreal 8, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, night.
Los Angeles at Cincinnati, night.
Houston at Atlanta, night.
New York at St. Louis, night.
San Diego at San Francisco.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	57	46	.553	—
Baltimore	56	47	.544	1
New York	53	48	.525	3
Boston	52	50	.510	4 1/2
Cleveland	48	56	.462	9 1/2
Milwaukee	41	62	.324	16 1/2
Western Division				
Oakland	62	43	.590	—
Chicago	59	44	.573	2
Minnesota	54	47	.535	6
Kansas City	49	54	.476	12
California	47	57	.452	14 1/2
Texas	41	64	.390	21

(Wednesday's games not included.)

Tuesday's Results

New York 4, Detroit 2.
Boston 4, Cleveland 1.
Baltimore 4, Milwaukee 2.
Kansas City 4, Oakland 3.
Minnesota 6, Texas 5.
Chicago 4, California 3.

Wednesday's Games

Texas 3, Minnesota 2.
Boston 5, Cleveland 2.
Baltimore at Milwaukee, night.
Oakland at Kansas City, night.
Chicago at California, night.
Detroit 6, 1, New York 0, 2.

Football Deals

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

BUFFALO—Cut William Hackett, running back from Shaw University.

CINCINNATI—Traded Ron Lamb to Miami for Lee Shy in exchange of running backs.

DENVER—Trimmed from roster Don Harrison of Oklahoma and Gordon Bowdell of Michigan State, both wide receivers; Mike McConnell of Oregon and Dennis Onkotz of Penn State, both linebackers; Jack Schultz of Stanford, Jimmy Jones of Southern California, and Randy McDougal of Weber State, all defensive backs; Bill Sowers of U. of California, tight end; Skip Parmenter, tackle from Massachusetts; and Gary Loyd, California Lutheran punter.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

ATLANTA—Dropped Billy Taylor, running back from Michigan; Oscar Jenkins, cornerback from Virginia Union; Larry Butler, defensive end from Stanford; Dave Conway, place-kicker, and Bill Johnson, punter acquired from Giants.

MINNESOTA—Acquired Sam Walton, offensive tackle, from Houston for draft choice. Released Mary Owens, wide receiver from San Diego State; John Marquesen, Minnesota running back; L. G. Nauert, kicker from Missouri; and Leo Johnson, wide receiver.

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland ..... 000 001 000— 1 5 0
Boston ..... 000 100 02x— 4 8 0
Tidrow, Mingori (8) and Moses; Pattin (10-10) and Fisk. L—Tidrow (8-10).

Baltimore ..... 102 000 000— 4 8 0
Milwaukee ..... 000 000 020— 2 7 0
Dobson, Harrison (9), Watt (9) and Oates; Colborn, Sanders (9) and Rodrigues. W—Dobson (13-11). L—Colborn (4-3). HR—Powell (15th).

Oakland ..... 000 200 000— 2 6 2
Kansas City ..... 011 000 011— 4 8 2
Odom, Waslewski (3), Knowles (8), Fingers (8) and Tenace; Dal Canton, Angelini (8), Abernathy (9) and Kirkpatrick. W—Abernathy (2-3). L—Fingers (5-4).

Texas ..... 102 000 101 0— 5 12 1
Minnesota ..... 211 000 100 1— 6 12 1
Bannan, Broberg (3), Pina (6), Lawson (7); Gogolewski (7), Lindblad (9) and Fahey, Billings (7); Blyleven, Strickland (10) and Borgmann. W—Strickland (2-0). L—Lindblad (4-6).

Chicago ..... 001 000 030— 4 5 2
California ..... 000 000 012— 3 10 2
Bahnsen, Forster (8) and Herrmann; Messersmith, Barber (8), Allen (8), Fisher (9) and Torborg, Stephenson (8), Hiatt (8). W—Bahnsen (15-11). L—Messersmith (2-6). HR—Johnstone (3d).

Detroit ..... 000 100 100— 2 10 1
New York ..... 000 200 02x— 4 9 2
Lolich, Lagrow (8) and Prechtl; Peterson, Lyle (7) and Munson. W—Lyle (4-3). L—Lolich (12-8). HR—White (17th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

L. A. ..... 000 001 000 000 000 000 0— 1 9 4
Cincin. ..... 000 001 000 000 000 000 1— 2 8 2
John, Brewer (10), Richert (13), Perranoski (15), Mikkelsen (18) and Yeager; Grimsley, Carroll (11), Borbon (15) and Bench. W—Borbon (5-2). L—Mikkelsen (3-5).

Houston ..... 000 000 013— 4 7 2
Atlanta ..... 510 000 20x— 8 9 2
Wilson, Culver (1), Forsch (3), York (8), Ray (8) and Edwards, Grissom (9); McLain (8-3) and Williams. L—Wilson (7-8). HR—Baker (7th), Williams (19th), Rader (17th).

Philadelphia ..... 000 200 000— 2 3 1
Pittsburgh ..... 013 000 03x— 4 9 0
Champion, Reynolds (5), Scarce (8), Brandon (8) and Bateman; Ellis (10-5) and Sanguillen. L—Champion (4-12). HR—Stargell (37th).

New York ..... 010 301 000— 5 10 1
St. Louis ..... 400 000 02x— 6 10 1
Gentry, Sadecki (1), Frisella (6) and Dyer; Wise, Grzenda (4), Drabowsky (5), Cumberland (5), Higgins (8) and Simmons. W—Higgins (1-3). L—Frisella (4-7). HR—Milner (19th), Melendez (4th).

(First Game)

San Diego ..... 130 000 000— 4 9 1
San Francisco. 130 030 00x—13 16 0
Arlin, Corkins (3), Acosta (4), Schaeffer (5) and Kendall; Ricberger (2-1) and Rader. L—Corkins (5-6). HR—Kendall (4th), Thomas (3d).

(Second Game)

San Diego ..... 010 000 200— 3 5 2
San Francisco 100 100 10x— 3 9 0
Grief, Ross (5), Severinsen (7) and Blefary; Stone, Moffitt (7), Johnson (8) and Healy. W—Stone (5-7). HR—Roberts (4th), Gladden (6th), Blefary (3d), Henderson (6th).

Montreal ..... 000 001 130— 5 10 0
Chicago ..... 201 010 20x— 6 11 0
McAnally, Strohmayer (7), Marshall (8) and McCarver, Jenkins, Hamilton (7), Aker (8) and Hundley. W—Jenkins (18-10). L—McAnally (11-12). HR—Bailey (11th), McCarver (6th), Jenkins (1st), Rickman (11th), Williams (23d).

The Scoreboard

SHOW JUMPING—At Dublin, captain Raymond d'Inzeo won the Hennessy Dillon Stakes in the Dublin International show when he rode a clear round on Irish-bred Bellevue. D'Inzeo clocked 60.6 seconds to beat Ireland's Diane Connolly-Carew, on Woodpecker, by 2.3 seconds.

Paul Darragh, 19-year-old Irish rider, celebrated his recent promotion to senior international competition when he won the Hennessy Brandy Stakes with two clear rounds on Water Lily. Australian John Fahey, riding Warwick, also had two clear rounds but his time in the jumpoff was 71.2 seconds—0.3 seconds slower than Darragh.

SOCCER—At Amsterdam, Ajax of Amsterdam, the European Cup-holders, beat West German league champions Bayern Munich, 2-1, an exhibition.

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Art Buchwald

What Are Friends For?

WASHINGTON.—I am happy to report that Jack Anderson was not all alone during the greatest crisis of his career, when he falsely accused Sen. Thomas Eagleton of being cited for traffic violations under the influence of.

Buchwald

I have just received the tapes of the first call Anderson received after the story broke that he had no proof to back up the charges. It was from his old friend, ITT lobbyist Dita Beard.

"Jack," she said, "I just wanted you to know that everyone here at ITT is rooting for you."

"*It's nice of you to call.*" Jack said. "You know, it was all a terrible mistake."

"Of course it was a terrible mistake. I was saying to Hal Geneen yesterday, 'Hal, I can't believe Jack would knowingly do something like this. He must have been under great pressure.' Hal agreed and said, 'It broke my heart when I read about it. I didn't sleep a wink all night.'"

"Geneen said that?" Anderson asked.

"I give you my word. He told me to call you and say that everyone in the ITT organization, including the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., is hoping you'll come out of this okay. He didn't talk to Attorney General Kleindienst, but he is sure he feels the same way."

"Gosh, that's really nice of all of you."

* * *

"What are friends for? Hal wants to know if you'd like the company plane to go away for a while."

"*No. I'm going to stay here* in Washington and keep apologizing."

"What about a good *hospital* in Denver where you could rest up?"

"*I'll take the name, but I doubt* if I'll need it."

"Would you like to go to San *Diego* and *stay at one of our* new Sheraton hotels?"

"It would be nice, but I'd better stay here for the moment."

"Well, could we lend you our paper shredder? You might want to destroy the photostats of Eagleton's drunk-driving tickets."

"There are no photostats of Eagleton's tickets," Anderson said sadly.

"No photostats? Everyone here said there had to be photostats or you wouldn't have gone with the story," Dita said.

"It wasn't my fault," Anderson said. "I had this source, a former high official in Missouri, and he told me he had seen them and I was afraid of being scooped, because I knew a lot of reporters were on the same story. So I broke it."

* * *

"Well, that makes sense," Dita said. "Anyone would have done the same thing in your shoes. By the way, could you use some shoes? ITT makes nice shoes."

"I don't need anything, Dita. Your call is enough as far as I'm concerned."

"Geneen's been getting a lot of calls from the press asking what he thinks of Anderson *now*, and you know what he's been saying? He's been saying th his opinion of you is the same as it was before the Eagleton story."

"That's what I call a pal," Anderson said.

"Would you like to go to the Kentucky Derby next year, when this whole thing blows over?" Dita said.

"It sounds good," Anderson said. "Let me think about it."

"The thing to remember, Jack, is that these things are forgotten in no time. It may be a big story today, but tomorrow people will be *wrapping fish in it. Don't* get discouraged, and keep in mind that the entire ITT group, including those companies the Justice Department is unfairly forcing us to divest, is behind you 1,000 percent."

"I don't know what to say," Anderson said, sobbing.

"Don't say anything, Jack. It's the least we can do after all you've done for us."

Book About Truman Written by Daughter

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Mrs. Clifton Daniel, the former Margaret Truman, said yesterday that she had written a book about her father, former President Harry S Truman, after being given "access to certain unpublished letters and memoranda written by him."

"These are private papers and his personal property," Mrs. Daniel said in a statement issued after the Washington Star had quoted scholars who questioned the fact that some Truman papers were not available to them. She added: "They are not government documents." Mrs. Daniel's book is to be published by William Morrow and Co. in January.

Undaunted Esperantists Hold 57th Congress

By Robert Reinhold

PORTLAND, Ore. (NYT).—The strange but vaguely familiar sounds of Esperanto rang through the lobby of the Portland Hilton the other day and a burly bellman strained to make out the melodious words. "I guess it would be a good idea if everybody learned to speak it, but I don't know..." he mused, then dismissed the idea with a shrug.

It was the kind of shrug that the irrepressible "Samideanoj," or adherents, of the Esperanto movement have come to know all too well. For the seemingly appealing and sensible notion of a neutral auxiliary language to bind peoples together has not progressed very far despite decades of confident predictions that success was just a generation away.

Still, undaunted by stubborn international apathy and encouraged by only a few modest successes, 900 Esperantists from 40 nations gathered here this week to talk among themselves, at least, and to try to devise new tactics to convince the rest of the world that what it really needs is a common tongue.

The New York Times.

Nossif Isaac and Tadros Megali of Egypt at meeting.

Buffeted

The occasion was the 57th World Esperanto Congress. It was the first time the congress has been held in the United States, where the artificial language has had much less impact than in Europe and Asia, since 1915, when 163 intrepid souls made it all the way to San Francisco.

In the years since, the movement has been buffeted by the vicissitudes of two world wars and a growing disenchantment with the idealistic notion that the world's problems would evaporate if only the language barriers fell.

"In the infancy of Esperanto, this idealism was its life-blood—but world friendship is not the primary goal of the movement today," said Victor Sadler, director of the World Esperanto Association, the Rotterdam-based organization that sponsors the congress. Rather, he said, the goals are much more practical and down to earth—to provide a common linguistic currency for expanding world tourism, international trade, diplomacy and scientific communication.

Here in Portland, one could see elderly Dutch and Swedish matrons chatting easily with Arabs in burnooses and Franciscan monks in flowing brown robes, or delicate Japanese women in colorful kimonos in animated conversation with Americans in business suits.

All wearing the green star that is the movement's symbol, they shuffled purposefully from room to room, attending discussions and lectures—almost all in Esperanto—on such topics as comparative literature, religion, peace, science, linguistics and vegetarianism.

Twenty-five persons showed up for an esoteric talk by a Polish scientist, Alois Wenclewski, on "The Influence of Oxalates on the Activity of Aril-Sulphuridrolase on Serum and Histine Homogenizations." Almost nobody understood him, but it was not because they did not know the language. The lecture was to prove that Esperanto was effective for scientific communication.

Esperanto is probably the best known of several synthetic tongues devised to solve a communication problem as old as the Tower of Babel. Invented in 1887 by Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, a Polish Jew who was a physician, it is a mélange of European languages glued together by a very simple grammar. Unlike natural languages, which are laced with maddening irregularities, Esperanto is almost scientifically precise and consistent.

Governed by only 16 rules, it can be learned in a fraction of the time needed for any modern language. Fluency is possible in a few months. Thousands of books are available in Esperanto, including such staples as Shakespeare's "Rego Lear" and "Hamleto," "Winnie-La-Pu," and such unlikely fare as the "ABZ de Amo," an explicit encyclopedia of sex printed in Denmark. There are also many original novels, plays and poems written in Esperanto.

The idea is not to replace national languages but to supplement them. Esperanto has a ring similar to that of Spanish. For example, "Estas plezuro paroli kunvi" would mean it was nice talking to you.

In a linguistically homogeneous country like the United States, the idea has not caught on so well as in such countries as Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Japan, the Netherlands and Brazil. There are said to be more Esperantists in Hanoi than in the entire United States. Throughout the world about 100,000 are fluent, while several million may have some familiarity, according to Mr. Sadler.

Esperantists in the United States and Canada are a diverse, mostly older, group. They range from such figures as George Lockhart, an 80-year-old piano tuner from Detroit who learned Esperanto 40 years ago and never used it again until a few months ago when he discovered he had not forgotten a word, to Alice Tuch, a 19-year-old student from Toronto.

'Imperialism'

Just why it has not caught on is a matter of wide speculation among Esperantists. One widely held theory was expressed by Gunther Becker, a language teacher from Germany who is secretary-general of the World Esperanto Association. He attributed the resistance to "linguistic imperialism" on the part of the major powers, who he said have a vested interest in maintaining the supremacy of such languages as English, Russian and French.

But another theory was advanced by David Jordan, an anthropologist at the University of California, San Diego. He said that a major deterrent was that nobody had to learn Esperanto to get a job or to deal with tourists, which is the reason so many persons have learned English.

Still another stumbling block has been the academic community. Only a few schools, such as Southern Illinois, the University of Portland, San Francisco State and Fort Lauderdale University give courses, mostly noncredit.

"I avoid saying very much about Esperanto in professional circles," concedes Professor Jordan. "People snicker because the possibility of teaching the same language seems to them about as likely as levitating the Pentagon."

PEOPLE:

A Man Who Wan[illegible] To Become a Co[illegible]

"All through life," says Sanshiro Miyamoto, "the shorter person always has to do more to prove himself." For Miyamoto, that little something extra includes whacks on the head. And sleep in traction, with weights hung from his feet. And a neck brace.

No medical problem confronts Miyamoto, but rather a desperate desire to become a cop.

When he applied for a spot on the Detroit force in April, Miyamoto was found to be two inches short of the 67-inch height required of city policemen.

But he said his decision had been made: "I woke up and realized I was 30 and that half of my life was over. For the rest of my life I want to be a policeman. I've made up my mind and that's it."

And that's how the whacks and the traction and the brace came into Miyamoto's life.

For two months, his wife pulled daily at a chain on his ankles, he slept in traction with weights hung from his feet and he wore a brace to push up his neck—all in an attempt to straighten his spine and put more space between his vertebrae.

After gaining a little, he had his wife whack him over the head with a board, hoping to raise a bump large enough to get him past the height test.

But at his last examination he was still a half-inch too short, and he is back to the whacks and the traction and the brace.

Says Miyamoto, "People tell me that I'm crazy, that it can't be done. But I just want to be one real bad. I'm going to keep going until I make the standards or get them reduced."

* * *

Elvis Presley says agreements are almost complete for divorce action against his wife, Priscilla. "We have both been to my attorney and the agreements are just about completed. I'm sorry and disappointed that things didn't work out," Presley told a Memphis newspaper. "I still consider my personal life extremely personal and will not comment at this time on any of the involvements. Just say I'm single." The 37-year-old entertainer reportedly will file for divorce from his 27-year-old wife in Los Angeles. They were married five years ago after an eight-year courtship that began in Germany, where Priscilla's father was in the U.S. Army. They have one child, Lisa Marie, 4.

* * *

Falsetto-voiced singer Tiny Tim and his wife, Miss Vicky, who separated last February, have patched up their differences and become reconciled, Miss Vicky's mother said yesterday. Mrs. Betty

United Press

An obliging [illegible] Miyamoto [illegible]

Budinger said the[illegible] Tim and Miss [illegible] Victoria Budinger, [illegible] month separation [illegible] 48, whose real name [illegible] Khoury, dropped [illegible] proceedings and [illegible] discontinued her [illegible] break-up occurred [illegible] reported to have [illegible] wife's desire to [illegible] career. He was [illegible] been unhappy abo[illegible] ing photographs [illegible] he found in the [illegible] They were marri[illegible] 1969, and have [illegible] daughter, Tulip. [illegible] cided to talk th[illegible] Budinger said. [illegible] got together, the[illegible] thing would be al[illegible]

* * *

"It's back to t[illegible] the archdeacon b[illegible] ing for a year [illegible] Venerable Ch[illegible] Anglican archdi[illegible] was stopped by a [illegible] he turned the w[illegible] one-way street [illegible] the local pub. [illegible] regrets in court [illegible] plained that he [illegible] three pints of be[illegible] eaten an evening [illegible] he did not think [illegible] ity had been in[illegible] drink. But a bi[illegible] and the archde[illegible] £25 plus £3 for [illegible] driving.

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